

# ARMY

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THE Services duly celebrated Thanksgiving, on Thursday of this week, and at all our posts, stations, yards, etc., there was abundance of good cheer and good fellowship.

WEDNESDAY of this week, November 25, was "Evacuation Day," a fact which was duly remembered in New York City by the few surviving veterans now remaining in our midst.

UNDER authority recently given by the War Department the remains now interred in the little cemetery on Governor's Island, N. Y., will shortly be removed to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery on Long Island, which has recently been enlarged.

THE London *Broad Arrow* copies Adjutant-General DRUM's annual report to General SHERIDAN, from our columns with the remark that "We direct special attention to the recommendations which appear under the heading 'messing,' a matter upon which much correspondence has appeared in our columns."

A TABULATED statement showing the results obtained with the three magazine guns—CHAFFEE-REECE, LEE and HOTCHKISS—as reported by the Division and Department Commanders, has just been completed by the Chief of Ordnance and in a few days will be transmitted to the Secretary of War with a letter from General BENÉ giving his opinion as to the relative merits of the guns.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIMPSON, President of the Naval Institute, will shortly deliver an address before the Washington Branch of that organization, on the present condition of our Navy and as to what steps should be taken to increase its efficiency. No officer of the Navy is better prepared to give an intelligent and comprehensive statement of our present needs than this distinguished officer, his recent service as President of the Advisory Board and the Gun Foundry having given him a special knowledge of the modern ships and guns. His address should be listened to by every officer in Washington.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING has reported to the Secretary of the Navy the completion of the monitor *Puritan*, and recommends that another trial be given her. At the first trial, made several months ago, the Board reported favorably upon the performance of her machinery, but the Engineer-in-Chief was not entirely satisfied and ordered several changes which have now been completed. The contract requires that the trial shall be made within 30 days after her machinery is reported completed. Her completion having been reported once, it is now a question, which the Secretary must decide, whether another trial is in order.

COLONEL H. M. LAZELLE and Captain SAMUEL M. MILLS, the officers appointed to represent our Government at the forthcoming military manoeuvres in India, sail on Saturday of this week in the steamer *Oregon* for England, en route to Egypt, where they will be met by an officer representing the English Government, as before stated. The French officers appointed to represent France are Colonel DESCHARMES, of the 19th Dragoons, and Colonel DE TORCY. The former was for some time Military Attaché in London, and the latter at Constantino-

ple. Their appointments have been approved by the English authorities. Colonel TUENMILLER, who will represent Russia at the camp of exercise at Lahore, will be accompanied by Colonel Prince ODOJEWSKY, one of the Czar's aides-de-camp.

ON Thursday, Nov. 12, Lieutenant GREELY, U. S. A., gave a short and interesting address on the subject of his travels in the Polar Seas to the boys of the Royal Naval School, New Cross. Lieutenant GREELY the next week read a paper on the same subject before the Geographical Society in Edinburgh. His paper is to appear in the *Scottish Geographical* for December. In'terviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Lieutenant GREELY is reported to have said: "There is one matter which may be of interest. I brought back from the north the Union Jack that BEAUMONT was obliged to abandon in Repulse Harbor, when he turned back with his party dying, from the North Greenland Expedition. I sent it to the government here, and they returned me their thanks, and the flag is now in the museum at Greenwich." The *Army and Navy Gazette* replies that "Lieut. GREELY has been misinformed. The flag was not abandoned, but stuck into the ice to commemorate the farthest spot to which the expedition penetrated; and its restoration is but another proof that the gallant American was enabled to pass the highest point reached by our own blue-jackets."

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "In consequence of the results of experiments at Shoeburyness with compound armor, it has been determined to make an important alteration in the armor intended for the protection of the armor-plated turret-ship *Renown*, 10,370 tons, 10,000 horse-power, building by Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., on the Tyne, and of the sister ship *Sans Pareil*, building at the Thames Iron Works. The target fired at by the 68-ton gun represented a section of the original sides of the ships, and consisted of 12 inches of steel-faced armor, and an inner plate of 6 inches of iron, separated by teak backing. The projectiles penetrated the outer plate, and though they failed to get through the iron plate the results were considered so far inferior to the resistance offered by compound armor of a single thickness of 16 and 18 inches, that it has been decided to protect the new turret-ships with armor of 18 inches, and Sir JOHN BROWN and Co., Sheffield, are now engaged in its manufacture." This is only repeating the experience of previous trials and is a further justification of the statements in our article on compound armor published last April.

THE French Minister of War having invited senior officers to express their opinions on the question "Shall the French Army shave or grow beards?" reports have recently been received showing that votes *pro* and *con*. are about equal. A French Surgeon-Major writes to the *Progrès Militaire*, saying that the question of the admissibility of beards should be judged on hygienic grounds, and considered wholly in reference to the health of the troops. Shaving leads to two bad results. In the first place the deprivation of the beard, which evidently was given by Nature as a protector, is the cause of dental caries and of facial neuralgia, the latter complaint being frequently caused by the former, which in its turn is brought on by shaving. In the second place, the razor, and more especially the company's shaving brush (*blaireau commun*)—

for in the French Army a barber per company performs the depilatory process—is an active means of infection, spreading parasitical complaints and many disorders which may be classed under the names of eczema, tetters, ringworm, and other cuticular affections. There is no regiment in the French Service in which there is not reported many times in the year the transmission from one to another of *herpes cercine* (tetters), due to the spread of microscopic fungoids, and this in spite of the most constant inspection.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN, Inspector General BAIRD, and Colonel M. V. SHERIDAN, A. D. C., left Washington on Sunday night last on an inspection tour in Arizona and New Mexico, under special instructions from the President. These instructions have not been made public but it is known that the President is much perplexed by the conflicting reports received regarding General CROOK's management of Indian affairs in those two territories. In order to present the matter intelligently to Congress this winter, with a view of securing such legislation as will insure fair treatment all around, he desired a personal investigation made by these two high officials. From the reports that have come to him he has found it impossible to form a conclusion as to where the trouble lies, so varied and conflicting are the statements received. We have been similarly perplexed by the reports coming to us from Army sources, concerning the condition of affairs in the Department of Arizona, and trust that the investigations of the Lieutenant General will result in satisfying criticism and silencing complaint. When the party left Washington it was their purpose to first visit Fort Bowie, Arizona, and then to Whipple Barracks to meet General CROOK. Then further plans were to be made *en route*. They expect to be absent about three weeks.

FROM the *Eastern Express*, Constantinople, Nov. 6, we learn that General LEW WALLACE, late United States Minister at Constantinople, has made an offer of a new torpedo to H. I. M. the Sultan, and that it has been referred to the Commission at the Arsenal within whose jurisdiction matters of this character fall. It is said that the system of this torpedo resembles that known as the "Lay." A "Lay" torpedo was brought before the Imperial Commission about three years ago by Mr. ROOS, and, among other reasons, was rejected on the ground that it was not sufficiently submerged and could be stopped by the disposition of a metre of netting or a chain of spars. How far these defects are remedied by General WALLACE, does not transpire. Details are not yet procurable as to the advantages claimed by this new competitor for State favor. The Porte some time ago gave its consideration to an explosive or explosives designed and constructed under its own auspices. The experiments testing the invention, were shrouded in a large amount of mystery, but, so far as can be gathered, they were attended with inconclusive results. On the subject of the torpedo defence *Broad Arrow* says: "It is now clearly established that armor, whether iron, steel, or compound, has no chance against heavy ordnance. The contest between the gun and the armor plate is therefore virtually at an end, it being now simply a question of what gun has the greatest efficiency. The element of uncertainty being removed, public interest in gun trials has suffered a considerable diminution. But the power of the torpedo is to a large extent still undetermined."

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

The cadres of the reconstructed French Army have been organized in such a manner as to have always a standing army, in the interior of the country, consisting of eighteen army corps, besides fortress garrisons. All the army corps resemble each other in their organization. The army corps comprises two divisions, the division two brigades, the brigade two regiments, the regiment four battalions (one active and three fortress battalions), the battalion four companies.

The present organization of the French Army permits of the mobilization, and of putting into the first line of defence, of 24 complete army corps (Nos. 1 to 24), of which five would be freshly formed; besides eight independent divisions of cavalry, 36 battalions of infantry for reconnoitring service, 24 batteries of position, and engineers for the railway and telegraph services. These 24 army corps would probably be formed into four or five companies. In the second line of defence could be placed eight army corps (Nos. 25 to 32), each of which would comprise field regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the territorial army, and of some portions of other arms.

The total effective force is 1,500,828; 88,478 cavalry, 180,000 artillery, 50,000 engineers, and the following infantry force:

	Men.
468 active battalions.....	468,000
156 fourth battalion (fortress).....	156,000
156 depot battalions.....	156,000
30 rifle battalions .....	30,000
30 depot companies of rifles.....	7,500
435 battalions or 145 regiments of the territorial army.....	435,000
9 territorial battalions of zouaves.....	9,000
145 territorial depot companies.....	10,900
1297½ battalions.....	1,272,400

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., lately on a brief visit to New York, has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JULIUS H. PATZKI, U. S. A., paid a visit to St. Martinville, La., this week on medical business.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from special service in New Mexico.

LIEUTENANTS E. L. ZALINSKI and G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, have been elected honorary members of the Board of Officers of the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

SERGEANT MAURICE CONNELL, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., gave a lecture on "Arctic Explorations" at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, on Friday evening of last week.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW S. ROWAN, 15th Infantry, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Randall to Fort Pembina, Dakota.

LIEUTENANTS JOSEPH GARRARD, 4th U. S. Artillery, and J. C. W. Brooks, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from short leaves.

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th U. S. Infantry, who has had an arduous tour of duty for some months past with General Crook in Arizona, will come East on leave before Christmas to remain until spring.

GENERAL SHERIDAN went on a duck shooting trip from which he returned last week with some 125 ducks gathered in by his party.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL has made an excellent selection for adjutant of the Artillery School in the person of Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller, 4th U. S. Artillery, whose service dates from 1862. Lieutenant Miller will be succeeded at the University of Vermont by Lieutenant W. H. C. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, who recently joined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from Fort Omaha.

GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., has written for the December number of the *Southern Bivouac* a description of the opening of the battle of Perryville, accompanied by a map showing the position of the various divisions of the armies.

COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector-General, U. S. A., visited Fort Leavenworth last week, and while there was the guest of Quartermaster L. E. Campbell.

COLONEL E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Stone, who were in Omaha last week, have joined at Fort Sidney, Neb.

LIEUTENANT H. T. ALLEN, 2d Cavalry, lately on temporary duty at General Gibbon's headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, has arrived in Washington and reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army under special instructions.

MAJOR EDMOND BUTLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Keogh, has now got settled at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. W. DICKINS, U. S. N., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, early in the week.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER, U. S. N., sailed for England on Saturday last on the *Etruria*.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., expected to leave Atlanta with his command for Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Saturday of this or early next week.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, Jr., 10th U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at Fort Bliss, Tex., from leave, early in December.

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. GOODIN, 7th Infantry, on sick leave at Elizabethtown, Ky., is said to be seriously ill, with but little hope of his recovery.



INFANTRYMAN.



FOOT ARTILLERYMAN.

COLONEL M. H. STACEY, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week from a seven days' leave.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON's report on the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., which we published last week, has excited much interest and is highly commended for its practical common sense.

CAPTAIN A. B. MACGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, was a visitor this week at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in San Antonio this week for duty as Medical Director of the Department of Texas.

LIEUTENANT ALYNN CAPRON, 1st U. S. Artillery, has arrived in the East and is visiting friends in Washington, preparatory to joining at Willet's Point on Tuesday next.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. CHAPIN, U. S. A., was in Omaha last week, returning to Fort Laramie, Wyo.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island on Friday evening last, much pleased with his trip to Gettysburg.

COMMANDER SILAS TERRY, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week from a visit to his family at Annapolis.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SHARP, paymaster, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in Yankton, D. T., will shortly leave there for Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to duty.

COLONEL J. G. CHANDLER, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week on his way to David's Island, N. Y. H., to sit on a board to select sites for new buildings at that station.

MAJOR ALEXANDER S. BACON, 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., elected recently to that position, is a graduate of West Point, in 1876, and served in the 1st U. S. Artillery until March 15, 1878, when he resigned.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Gen. Miles's staff, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., has been the recipient of much hospitality in Scotland, and will bring home with him pleasant recollections of "the land o' cakes."

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALVORD, 20th U. S. Inf., is still in Washington attending to family matters connected with the recent death of his mother.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, has resumed command of his regiment and the post of Fort Union, N. M., Col. Henry Douglass being absent at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on leave.

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been for some time past on a visit to friends in California, is expected soon to rejoin at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON T. E. WILCOX, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of the week, after spending Thanksgiving with friends.

CAPTAIN A. H. BOWMAN, 9th U. S. Inf., left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week on a month's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON NORTON STRONG, U. S. A., has entered upon duty as attending surgeon at Santa Fe, relieving Surgeon R. H. Alexander, who has started for Whipple Barracks.

CAPTAIN G. V. WEIR and Lieut. Paul Roemer, 5th U. S. Artillery, who accompanied Major-Gen. Hancock to Gettysburg, have rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

COMMANDER R. P. LEARY, U. S. N., relinquishes duty at City Point, Va., next week.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., British Navy, arrived in New York early in the week from Berinuda, and registered at the New York Hotel.

LIEUTENANT H. J. HUNT, Jr., U. S. N., spent Sunday in Washington and afterwards returned to Philadelphia. He will likely winter in the South.

COMMANDER WM. GIBSON, U. S. Navy, is on a visit to New York City, where he intends to remain until about Christmas. He is located at 43 Lafayette Place.

CAPTAIN P. D. VROOM, 31 U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in San Francisco, has returned to Trenton, N. J.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON, U. S. N., and bride, reached Washington, on their wedding tour early in the week.

SURGEON A. F. MAGRUDER, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday, from a visit to friends at Washington.

The recent promotion of Captain Allan H. Jackson, 7th Infantry, has necessitated his relief as Judge Advocate on the staff of General Gibbon, and he will shortly leave Vancouver Barracks to take command of his company at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT HENRY WYANT, 24th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival in New York to attend to some legal business, after which he goes to Cuba to look after some property there belonging to his wife. He expects to return to Fort Reno before Christmas.

MISS JOSEPHINE KENDIG, daughter of Chaplain David Kendig, U. S. A., was married at the Presidio of San Francisco, on Tuesday of this week, Nov. 24, to Mr. Edward Cornell. The wedding was an exceedingly pleasant one, and attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison and many friends from San Francisco and elsewhere.

"The National Guard of California" says the San Francisco *Report*, "is to lose the services of Col. W. R. Smedberg, J. S. A., who insists on the acceptance of his resignation. Col. Smedberg is one of the few real soldiers among the officers of the Second Brigade, and the Brigade can ill spare him."

"The detail of 1st Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, 20th Infantry, for duty at the Leavenworth military prison, is," says the *Kansas City Times*, "a fitting acknowledgment of that officer's long and faithful services. He was a member of that little Spartan band under Major Anderson engaged in the defence of Fort Sumter, S. C., and it was he who hauled down the stars and stripes when the garrison surrendered and had it under his arm as they left the fort. On the restoration of the garrison to the union he was sent for and hoisted the stars and stripes to the breeze."

In a letter addressed to the *Irish World*, May 6, Riel said: "Your Government... has also given aid and comfort to the English in permitting her Gen. Howard to come to Manitoba and the Northwest territory to school the assassins that were sent from Toronto to murder me and my people, and to give the Queen's Own lessons in handling the American Gatling gun, as well as in granting license to British soldiers and British ammunition intended for our destruction to pass over American soil. Does it require two powerful nations such as the United States and England to put down the Saskatchewan rebellion? Grover Cleveland and Secretary Bayard have much to answer for."

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, of 13 East 31st street, New York City, gave a charming christening party at her residence, last Friday evening, when the infant son of Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, was baptized by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D.D. The sponsors were Colonel W. F. Drum, 14th U. S. Inf., represented by Robert B. Lynch, and Mrs. Bagnall, widow of the late Charles Bagnall, British Consul at Matamoros, after whom, and the godfather, the little one was named. Three other children of Colonel and Mrs. Merriam, Carrie, Henry, and Cyrus, with little Miss Daisy Lynch, were also included in the baptismal group. After the christening many pretty offerings were presented to the little visitor. Supper followed after which there were music and dancing.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th Infantry, and Mrs. Hoyt, are visiting at Indianapolis, Ind.

MAJOR F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., and family have arrived in the East from Denver, Col.

SURGEON J. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., and family are in Washington.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, rejoined from leave this week at Fort Lyon, Colo.

LIEUTENANT O. E. LASHER, U. S. N., has entered upon his duties at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the staff of Commodore Truxtun.

We are in receipt of an announcement of the marriage of Post Q. M. Sergeant A. Jackson Greenough, U. S. A., to Miss Phoebe Sharp to take place at Missoula, Mon., Dec. 17.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., and family are settled at Augusta, Ga., for the winter.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., is visiting his mother in Norway. Mrs. Asserson and family will spend the winter in Brooklyn.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, to be absent over Thanksgiving.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD LLOYD, 15th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth this week to join his company at Fort Randall, Dakota.

That the Duke of Cumberland is in something more than easy circumstances may be gathered from the fact that the gold and silver plate which he has inherited from the late King of Hanover and the Duke of Brunswick weighs upward of eight tons!

MRS. EDWARD R. PLATT will remain at Queens, N. Y., until Jan. 1. After that date her address will be 3424 Rhodes avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been in session at Fort Buford, D. T., for the trial of Lieutenant W. A. Wheeler, 11th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS A. C. BLUNT and H. de H. Waite, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe on Tuesday on Thanksgiving visits.

LIEUTENANT R. H. PATTERSON, 1st U. S. Artillery, of New York City, arrived at Columbus Barracks, O., this week, to conduct recruits to Idaho. While on this service he will visit friends and comrades on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. SELLMER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks early in the week for Eustis, Fla., news having been received by him of the illness of Mrs. Sellmer. He will probably remain in Florida the greater portion of the winter.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., was a visitor to New York this week, with headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., vice-president of the National Association of Cattle and Horse Growers, attended the convention of that body this week in St. Louis, Mo.

MAJOR LEWIS MERRILL, 7th Cavalry, recently before a Retiring Board, having been granted four months' sick leave, it is more than likely that he will be permitted to attain his lieutenant-colonelcy Jan. 9 next, when Colonel J. P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, retires on account of age, and soon thereafter be placed on the retired list.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th Cavalry, Mrs. Royall, and Miss Royall, who have been spending the last few months at Washington, Baltimore, etc., will shortly return to Fort Lowell, Arizona.

The officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth have taken steps to organize a dramatic association for the winter season, and the organization of a hunting club is spoken of.

The cavalry officers on duty at Fort Leavenworth have organized a cavalry association and elected Major Abraham K. Arnold, 6th Cavalry, president, and Capt. Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cavalry, secretary. The general plan is similar to that of the Military Service Institution.

The inquiry as to the mental condition of Capt. Thos. F. Azpell, U. S. A., retired, has resulted in a verdict that he is of sound mind and capable of controlling himself and his property. In June last his wife applied for a committee to take charge of her husband, who was an inmate of St. Elizabeth Hospital, where he had been sent by the War Department.

"CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, made a short visit to Le Roy, N. Y., this week," says the *Gazette* of that place, "and was a guest at the residence of his uncle, Perry Randall, where his mother is spending the winter. Captain Stafford will be remembered as the Army recruiting officer here during war times."

The San Francisco Report of Nov. 14, says: Capt. Cullen Bryant, U. S. A., is at the Occidental. Lieutenant Carl W. Jungen, U. S. N., returned from the North Sunday, and is at the Bella Vista. Mrs. Eaton, wife of Lieutenant Eaton, of the U. S. S. *Ranger*, goes to Santa Barbara, Nov. 20. Major P. D. Vroom, U. S. A., went East Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Easton entertained Captain and Mrs. Summerhayes, of Angel Island, and Congressman Morrow at dinner on Tuesday. Commodore Russell, of Mare Island, gave a large party at the "Yard" last night. Lieutenant T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C., of Mare Island, goes to Washington. Lieutenant and Mrs. Davis, of Fort Stanton, N. M., are in the city.

The Vancouver Independent of November 12 says: Major Edmund Butler, 2d Inf., was expected to report on the 10th. Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlain, 1st Art., Fort Canby, reported on the 8th, on leave. Lieutenant Col. Leslie Smith, 20th Inf., reported Oct. 31, en route to his new station. Colonel L. C. Hunt will remain at San Diego Barracks, Cal., during the winter. Gen. Gibbon, accompanied by Lieut. McClelland and Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., went to Fort Canby, and thence to Seattle, where the 14th Inf. was sent to prevent anti-Chinese riots. Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, arrived in Portland with his family Saturday, and Tuesday reported for duty at Vancouver Barracks.

CHAPLAIN J. PORTER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Porter left Chicago this week to spend the winter at Los Angeles, Cal.

CHIEF CLERK J. W. HOGG, Navy Department, who has been on a short visit to Norfolk, Va., returned to Washington on Monday.

MR. JAMES HAMILTON, father of Captain Frank B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, died at Monroeville, Ohio, on November 20, aged 79 years.

LIEUT. FRANKLIN J. MOSES, M. C., has been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. N. OGDEN, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia, this week with quarters at the St. George Hotel.

LIEUTENANT H. J. HUNT, U. S. N., was again a guest at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, this week.

SOME one who saw Captain Howgate a year ago says he looked sadly seedy and was apparently discouraged, but that he was still attended by the woman Nellie Burrill.

The cadets of the Michigan Military Academy held their annual reception on Wednesday evening of this week in the parlors of Phoenix Hall, Detroit. A distinguished company, military and civil, was present.

THE marriage of Mr. John E. Mason, a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, to Miss Kate Kearney Henry, daughter of the late Capt. Henry, U. S. Army, was celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, in the presence of a large and fashionable assembly.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN informed the Department in letter of Nov. 5 that he would leave Lisbon, Portugal, with the *Pensacola* on that day for Tangiers, Morocco; thence to Gibraltar about the 12th, and after a stay of a few days there would proceed to the Mediterranean.

PAYMASTER DANFORTH P. WIGHT, U. S. N., has been ordered to appear for examination before the Retiring Board Nov. 30. He was recently excused from his orders to the *Omaha* on account of rheumatic troubles.

MRS. GENERAL CUSTER, says the *World*, "is now so accustomed to making popular books and the critics have so favorably discussed her that she will follow her 'Boots and Saddles' with a work for children descriptive of life on the plains."

The North American Review for December contains "Halleck's Injustice to Grant," by Col. F. D. Grant; "An Acquaintance with Grant," by General Jas. B. Fry, U. S. A., and "The Mistakes of Grant," by General W. S. Rosecrans.

The Norfolk Landmark of Nov. 20 says: "Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and lady arrived yesterday. The lieutenant is a native of Virginia, a brother-in-law of Congressman Tucker, and the only commissioned officer of the U. S. Army who fought for the 'Lost Cause,' having, when a boy of 14, shouldered a musket in the ranks of the Army of Northern Virginia."

In an obituary notice of the late Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., the New York Commandery Loyal Legion, after recapitulating his distinguished services, say: "He married Miss Gertrude Kemble Paulding, of the old Paulding family of New York. One of her ancestors assisted in the capture of Major Andre. Col. Lyford himself came of English ancestry, who early settled in New Hampshire, where his father was a lawyer of note. His wife and one son—a boy of seven—survive him, and although his worldly goods were not many, he leaves them what is far better, 'the priceless heritage of a spotless name.' Lieut. Col. Lyford was one of the earliest members of the Loyal Legion, and, throughout his life, took an earnest interest in its welfare." In a similar notice of the late Gen. William W. Grier, U. S. A., the Commandery say: "Many of us can recall with what warm and pleasant greetings he met the brother officers with whom he was associated as Companion of this Order. Few men during their long service have been able to retain the affectionate respect which was characteristic of the intercourse of the younger officers with Col. Grier through a long period of military command. There was a frankness and kindness accompanying every official action which made obedience to any order proceeding from him a pleasant and agreeable task. He was outspoken upon all matters; possibly too much so. But if he erred in judgment at times in this respect, it was well known to those who served with him that the error arose from his feelings of affection for those whom he regarded as worthy in every respect of his loyalty and support."

THE Omaha Excelsior says:

Lieut. Hutchison, 9th Cavalry, left Fort Niobrara for the East, Sunday, on a two months' leave. Captain M. B. Hughes, 9th Cavalry, has been confined to his bed for several days with sickness at Fort Niobrara. The removal of Dr. E. P. Vollum, to the Department of Texas is quite a surprise to many people. Major and Mrs. Rawles, of Fort Omaha, accompanied by their daughter, attended the reception given by General and Mrs. Morrow at Fort Sidney last Friday. Mrs. Dr. Sommers and Miss Sommers leave Saturday for New York and Washington, where Miss Sommers will spend the winter. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Hawkins entertained at dinner, on Thursday, Col. and Mrs. Hall, Judge and Mrs. John J. Redick, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Ringwalt. Mrs. Lieut. Dan Kingman gave a whist party last evening for Miss Carr, of Kentucky.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held December 2, the following will be balloted for: Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Artillery; Colonel J. W. Foster, U. S. V.; General John Eaton, U. S. V.; Colonel C. C. Nott, U. S. V.; Major F. W. Hess, U. S. A.; General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A.; and Mr. C. G. Almy, eldest son of Rear Admiral Almy, U. S. N.

A Commandery of the State of Missouri, station at St. Louis, will be organized in that city, Dec. 5. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., is Commander, pro tem., and Major Chas. Christensen, U. S. V., Recorder.

A Commandery of the State of Nebraska, with station at Omaha, will be organized in that city, Dec. 17. Col. J. W. Savage, U. S. V., is Commander, pro tem., and Major J. M. Brown, U. S. A., Recorder, pro tem.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Many who have seen Miss Endicott, the daughter of the Secretary of War, here, says the *Boston Courier*, "think her the beau ideal of 'Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden.' Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Endicott have from the first made warm friends here. They will begin, after Congress meets, to receive on Wednesdays."

The case of Lieut. F. M. Symond, U. S. N., v. the United States, in which the question of an officer's right to sea pay while on duty in a training-ship is involved, will shortly come up for hearing in the Court of Claims.

The Army and Navy Assembly and German Club of Washington reorganized on Saturday evening last. Adjutant-General Drum presided, and Lieutenant Remy, U. S. N., acted as secretary. The following committee was elected: President, Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan; Vice-President, Admiral Upshur; Secretary, Lieutenant L. L. Remy, U. S. N.; Treasurer, Colonel Blunt; Members of the Executive Committee, Major Lydecker, Captain Symons, and Lieutenant Rucker, U. S. A., and Chief Engineer Baker, Lieutenant Lemley, and Ensign Ray, U. S. N. The club will give four entertainments at dates to be fixed hereafter.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. Shelley, has transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy a statement of the expenses for the pay of the crew of the Arctic steamer *Jeanette*, which shows that Mr. James Gordon Bennett may be considered responsible to the Government to the amount of \$25,810.06. It rests with the Secretary of the Navy whether Mr. Bennett shall be called upon to pay this amount. The Fourth Auditor's letter states that the Act of February 27, 1879, which authorized the enlistment of a crew for the Arctic steamer *Jeanette*, directed that the pay of the crew temporarily advanced from the pay of the Navy should be refunded by James Gordon Bennett, as the Secretary of the Navy might direct. The pay roll of the *Jeanette* crew, which accompanies the letter shows that the men or their representatives have received money from the United States to the amount of \$20,555.50. Balances unpaid, amounting to \$5,254.56, are subject to modification hereafter, as it may be made to appear by evidence or new legislation that the men are entitled to credits additional to those stated on the roll. The information is sent to the Secretary of the Navy for such action as he may see fit. He has not taken any action as yet, nor has he considered the matter.

Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 23d U. S. Infantry, detailed to witness the British Army manoeuvres in India, arrived at the Ebbitt House on Monday, and reported to Gen. Drum for instructions. The *Critic* says: "There is a strong belief in England that a demonstration will be made in Afghanistan early in the coming spring, and if this be the case it is considered as probable that Col. Lazelle and Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., will receive supplemental orders to accompany the troops sent against the Russians and observe and report upon operations."

Inspector General Baird before going away on Sunday last, submitted to the Secretary of War his report upon the investigations made of the Ft. Myer Court-martial affair. The Secretary of War was not prepared to make the report public this week, stating that he had not had time to look over it. It is understood that Lieut. Greene, against whose treatment the enlisted men protested, is handled pretty severely in the report.

The following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: Lt. John Millis, Engineers, Ebbitt House, on temporary duty at Washington Monument; Col. Theo. Yates, retired, Ebbitt House, on private business; Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, en route to station; Capt. M. L. Courtney, 25th Inf., National Hotel, on sick leave; Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., 2,023 Hillier Place, on leave; Lt. H. De H. Waite, 5th Cav., 1,415 I street, on leave; 1st Lt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., 201 N. J. avenue, on leave.

#### DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

In the case of the fraudulent vouchers paid by the late Surgeon General of the Army, Doctor Wales, the 2d Comptroller decides that the Paymaster was justified in paying these vouchers, as there was nothing to indicate that they were false or fraudulent; the signatures thereto are genuine, and it appears that they were issued through the negligence of the Chief of Bureau. Being regular in form, and the paymaster having no notice of their fraud, and the paymaster should be protected and have credit for the payment made upon them. It seems that the Government never received the property; but that was not the fault of the disbursing officer. Under the laws and Navy regulations upon the subject, the vouchers as they were presented to the paymaster were sufficient evidence of the delivering of the property. The finding of the Court-martial conclusively shows that the Chief of the Bureau was guilty of culpable inefficiency in the performance of his duty, and neglect of duty in the matter of the issue of these vouchers, and in consequence thereof payment was obtained of the Government for property that was never delivered to, or received by it. The amount represented by these vouchers should, therefore, be charged against the Chief of the Bureau in his accounts.

The 2d Comptroller of the Treasury has overruled the action of his predecessor in deducting \$48.80 from the pay of William R. Livermore, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., being the amount of commutation for quarters which had been previously allowed and paid him by a paymaster of the Army. He was refused this commutation because it was claimed that he was on duty with troops, he having been on duty as Engineer officer of the Department of Texas, with station at San Antonio, and by orders from the Department he was placed in charge of an expedition to survey and explore certain points with a view of locating military posts, and a company of troops was ordered to accompany the expedition for the

purpose of protection of which Maj. Livermore was placed in command. The present Comptroller holds that Major Livermore must be regarded as on duty at San Antonio station during the time he was occupied in making the surveys. The officer, he maintains, was in no sense on duty with troops in the meaning of that term used in the Army Regulations. His principal duty was that of making the surveys and a small body of troops was ordered to accompany him solely for protection.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE recent death of Alfonso, King of Spain, November 25, was followed by that of Marshal Serrano y Domerguez, Duke de la Torre. Great changes are likely to result from the death of the King, and the recent progress of Spain towards more liberal government makes the restoration of the Republic among the possibilities. Alfonso is described as a slim young man with a slight, dark mustache and red whiskers; amiable in disposition but not strong in character, though endeared to the Spanish memory by his acts of quiet goodness and the heroism displayed in his visit to the cholera infected districts, against the protests of his ministers. Francisco Serrano, one of Spain's greatest generals and statesman, was born in 1810 at San Fernando, near Cadiz. He was the son of General Serrano y Cuenca, who fought with the distinction against the French in the Peninsular wars of the first Napoleon. Young Serrano received a military training and first saw service as a cadet in the Carlist war of 1833, reaching the rank of General of Division in 1840. In 1845 he was made Lieutenant-General and Senator, and during several successive ministerial crises he held the portfolio of Minister of War. In 1856 he was recalled as Ambassador at Paris and subsequently appointed Captain General of Cuba. In 1866 he was President of the Senate and was confined in the military prison of Alicante for protesting against the policy of the crown. A revolution and his appointment as regent followed; next the brief reign of Amadeus, then the Republic with Serrano as President, until Alfonso ascended the throne.

THE sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, which occurred at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday evening last, was most unexpected to the country, though it is now stated that his familiar friends were conscious of failing physical powers, which prepared them for this result. Political differences aside, he was a man held in universal honor as an upright and distinguished citizen. His age was 66 years one month and eighteen days. As the Governor of Indiana states in his proclamation "his life illustrates the possibilities of an American citizen. Meriting and receiving the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he served at an early age one term as a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of this State. He was a member of Congress two terms and a Commissioner of the General Land Office, a United States Senator, Governor of this State, and finally elected in 1884, to the second highest office in the gift of the people."

LIEUTENANT RANSOME B. PECK, U. S. N., died at Vallejo, Cal., November 24, 1885, while on his way to Honolulu. He was born in New York, and entered the Naval Academy, November 20, 1861, and was graduated in 1866, and saw his first active service on the *Guerriere*, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. He was promoted ensign March 12, 1868, and master March 26, 1869. He served on special duty at Jefferson Barracks for about a year. He received his commission as Lieutenant March 21, 1870, and soon afterwards went to the Pacific coast. For two years he remained at the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and in 1877 he was assigned to the *Pensacola*, the flagship of the North Pacific fleet. In 1882 he was assigned to the *Squalar*.

MR. ARTHUR S. CUNNINGHAM, a graduate of West Point, and formerly Lieutenant 10th U. S. Infantry, died at Eureka, Cal., July 28, 1885, but the fact was only recently learned in the East. At the time of his death he was in the service of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, which he entered in 1866. Mr. Cunningham entered the Military Academy July 1, 1851, was graduated July 1, 1856, assigned to the 10th U. S. Infantry and resigned June 25, 1861, and joined the Confederate army.

MR. ROBERT L. REAM, a special field examiner in the General Land Office, died at Washington, D. C., November 21. He leaves a widow and three children one of whom is Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, wife of Captain R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

MRS. SARAH B. H. MAYO, widow of Capt. Isaac B. Mayo, U. S. N., who left the service in 1861, died at Annapolis Nov. 23. The deceased lady was a daughter of the once celebrated Chancellor Theodore Bland.

DR. EDWARD DE LOUGHERY, an old and highly

esteemed physician of Baltimore, died in that city November 18. His only daughter is the wife of Col. C. A. Reynolds, U. S. Army.

SAMUEL JENNINGS, an "Old Defender," died a few days ago in Baltimore, aged eighty-eight. He leaves four children, thirteen grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren.

#### THE MESS.

"I do not believe General Grant knew what fear was," the *Chicago News* quotes Capt. John Kendall as saying to a little knot of old Army comrades who were talking of their war experiences. Gen. Grant himself, on the contrary, in his Reminiscences, describing his feelings when entering his first battle of the Civil War, at Belmont, says, in substance, "My heart came up in my mouth, and I wished I was back at home in Illinois, but I kept right on." It is this faculty of "keeping right on," which is the test of the soldier, and not indifference to danger. In an interesting article on this subject in the *Southern Bivouac* for November, E. Polk Johnson says: "I believe that each soldier, if he tell the truth, as he will if he be a brave soldier, will admit that more than once, when his courage almost failed him, his pride sustained him and prevented his bringing reproach upon the uniform he wore and the colors under which he fought. There lives not a veteran soldier who believes the man who says that in battle he never felt the sense of fear or the dread of death."

Mr. Polk gives some curious illustrations of the different phases of courage illustrated: One of the bravest men in battle whom I have ever known was a coward at home, at school, and in the camp. He would resent no insult, was sometimes imposed upon, and yet could be forced into no personal conflict. It was not from any Christian scruples that he refused to fight, as he was in some respects a rather wicked man. In battle he was the calm, brave embodiment of a thorough fighting man. I rode by his side in battle for a half hour after a musket ball had torn his foot to pieces, and yet he made no sign of his wound, uttered no complaint, fighting like the splendid soldier that he was until his death-like, white face attracted attention and he told of his wound and his agony in response alone to anxious inquirers. Another queer fellow was a man who would fight any man or set of men on the slightest provocation if they would call upon him in camp. He was, perhaps, the best armed man in the Confederate army, but he never fired a shot at the enemy during his four years of service, nor did he ever give them a chance to fire at him if it was in his power to prevent it. A fighter at short notice when insulted or offended he was an unobtrusive, constitutional coward when the serious work began on the battlefield. Occasionally he talked of his unfortunate infirmity with those whom he liked, at which times he freely admitted that he had not a spark of moral courage or personal pride when he heard a hostile gun fired, and that it was a physical impossibility for him to remain within the danger-line on such occasions. To have compelled him to face the enemy even in a mere skirmish would possibly have caused his death from simple fright.

One Simon pure coward is described who would fight no battles of any description in camp or out of it. When the first gun of an engagement was fired he quietly, unostentatiously dropped out of line and retrograded. Punishment had no effect upon him. "He was the truest and most serene coward I ever met, and was only tolerated in the command on account of his unflinching good humor, kind heart and general usefulness about the camp. He had reduced the noble art of taking care of himself to an exact science, and had the happy knack of picking up all the news, without once getting hurt while in its pursuit."

There are types of character familiar to every veteran soldier and illustrations of them could be multiplied indefinitely. We have heard a soldier of excellent record who entered the service an enlisted man describe how on one occasion when utterly broken down nervously by the strain of a long engagement he gave way before the enemy and ran like a deer until stopped by the provost guard, when his self-control returned and he rallied a company of stragglers and led them to the front again.

A native veterinarian in the British service who signs himself, "Hait Ram, Hed Salooty or Vetry Assistant, in Very charge Government Transport Mules, Ambala; Tara Chund, 1st Class V. Assistant, in Vetry charge Regimental Transport, Ambala," has had a most melancholy case of complicated disorders to deal with which has exhausted both his medical science and his command of English "as she is writ." In an official report, asking for advice, this worthy Hed Salooty states that he had no sooner cured this perverse beast of the "warms disease" when he dropped into the "asthma." This was followed by the "Brasatee sore." He continues:

Being recovered from this disease too, The animal was fit for work for a short time. And then the animal was hurt by a cart wheel on his caronut Joint, and no sooner he was cured of the hurt than he lastly suffered with *Charrh* disease of which he died four or five days after, and did not show any bad symptoms of the disease until the animal was on the point of death, at once animal fell down on the ground and died this animal always took his food as much as he can get never refused to eat gram or grass and no any thing *Rugg in Digestion*.

#### Postmortem Examination.

1. I desected the dead body of the Mule Brain found in healthy condition.
2. When I desected *Enafagas* and *Tracis* found full of Pus matter very bad smell.
3. Now I have desected chest and found this insect which I have brought for your inspection from the heart as soon I have desected the heart I found the head of the insect as a light green color then I have try to find the body of the insect which I have found from heart and Lungs and most part of the insect body in the heart and other part of it in the lungs and the part of heart Lungs where insect was found full of Pus matter, and right Lob of Lungs congested.
4. Diaphragm found with congested.
5. Intestines found congested and all the blood found very block.

According to the legend the English Lord Exmouth, when as Admiral of the Fleet he destroyed the ships of the Algerine pirates, and battered down their forts, ran close alongside the Mole Head Battery, and was giving and receiving an uncommonly hot fire; suddenly a piece of chain-shot from the battery struck him in the mouth, and carried away his front teeth. Clapping his hand to his mouth, he cried, "There goes £30, by St. George." The fact was that the gallant Admiral had just been provided with a new set of teeth by an eminent London dentist, in order that he might "show a good front."

A story is told of an officer who was the possessor of a single anecdote about a gun which he detailed in season and out of season. It was before the expression "Chestnut" came into vogue and his friends were without defence. At a mess one evening he writhed in his chair for over an hour waiting for a chance to introduce his story, but no opportunity presented itself. Finally he slipped a coin into the hand of a servant, and whispered:

"When you leave the room, slam the door."

The waiter slammed the door as directed, and the man sprang to his feet with the exclamation:

"What's that noise? Gun?"

"Oh no," replied the president, "it was only the door."

"Ah, I see. Well, speaking of guns reminds me of a little story," etc.

If this story is preserved it may serve a useful purpose for the instruction of similar disturbers of the public peace.

The English papers are telling an authentic story at the expense of a veteran officer who inspected a lot of camels at Suakim, and rejected 2,000 of them. "Why they've all got broken knees," quoth he.

#### THE MANDERSON BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE noticed recently in the JOURNAL several articles—editorial and contributed—concerning the Manderson bill, and have received a circular touching the same matter from an officer. In all these there seems to be a singular unanimity of opinion. It seems to be accepted as an incontrovertible doctrine, that there is and can be no objection to the bill, so far as it goes; that its fault, if it have any, simply lies in not going far enough. The advantages of the plan are obvious. They consist of, first, some increase of promotion up to the grade of major, and second, some benefits which it is supposed will be derived from an "uniform" organization of the different arms, the "handiness" of battalions, etc. There is some vagueness of expression, and I cannot but think a corresponding haziness of conception regarding these.

I have seen nothing yet concerning the objections to the bill. Yet there are objections, and grave ones. The present scheme is to add two companies to each of the existing infantry regiments. This would give 300 companies in place of 250. Nothing is said or proposed to be said about the size of these companies. The bill does not propose to increase the enlisted force of the Army. If it did that proviso would kill it beyond all peradventure. It follows then that the number of companies being increased, the size must be reduced in the same ratio, i. e., the present absurdly and perniciously small companies must be reduced one-fifth. The present average strength (enlisted) of our infantry company is about 48. It would then be about 38. Is there no food for thought here?

Let any infantry officer of five years' service consider the practical abolition of company drills, caused by the small size of the companies, the difficulty of getting hold of a man for any kind of company work, the great amount of labor in the construction of barracks—for it is the number of companies and not the number of men which is the most important factor in this result—in short, let him consider how in every matter of duty an officer is hampered and discouraged directly and indirectly by the smallness of the present company, and then let him say whether it is advisable to further reduce it by one-fifth.

The cost of the Army will be increased. There will be added to it two hundred commissioned officers. The additional expense will be not less than half a million per annum. The Army is already enormously expensive. Every dollar added to the estimates will hasten the time when Congress will be compelled in some manner to reduce this expense. In the light of past experience can we doubt how the reduction will be made? How has it always been made? And will the infantry be likely to come out better then, because it will have 1,075 commissioned to 12,625 enlisted?—a larger proportion than at any time since 1861.

One word in conclusion as to some of the grievances the "Manderson bill" is supposed to remedy. The "flow of promotion" in the natural state of an Army, that is, in active service; is insured and stimulated by people being killed, and as the small fry get their full share of the killing, an ambitious youngster's promotion and his hankering for advancement are not infrequently stopped by one and the same catastrophe. Where the risk is absent should we clamor for the benefit?

Let the gentlemen whose field officers' commissions the Manderson bill incloses pull their own chestnuts out of the fire, if they can. Themselves perhaps, and assuredly many others, may eventually wish they had stuck to the petition of the C. S. A.: "Let us alone,"

MOLINOS.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

##### Assignments.

Captain A. A. Fengar assigned to command str. *Dix* at Key West.

Captain H. T. Blake to command str. *Hamilton* at Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieut. J. H. Slamm to command str. *Hamlin* at Boston.

1st Lieut. Geo. Williams to command str. *Guthrie* at Baltimore.

1st Lieut. H. B. Rogers to str. *Dallas* at Portland, Maine.

2d Lieut. Jno. F. Wild to str. *Dexter* at Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. W. A. Failing to str. *Ewing* at Baltimore. Resignations of 1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren and 2d Asst. Engr. T. T. Hall, have been accepted.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.  
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

G. O. 110, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1885.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1885.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated November 4, 1885, the following described tracts of vacant public land, in the State of Oregon, are proclaimed a reservation for public purposes in connection with the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River, viz:

The fractional southwest 1/4 of section 29, lots 1 and 2 of section 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of fractional section 31, all of township 6 north, range 10 west, Willamette meridian, Oregon.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 120, H. Q. A., Nov. 21, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 1, G. O. 32, of 1884, from this office, as specifies the commands in which gratuitous issues of canvas suits may be made, is amended to read as follows:

For troops serving in the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, and the Columbia, and at military posts on the lakes, the suit will consist of one blouse, one pair of trousers, and one hood and one pair of mittens for winter wear. For all other troops the suit will consist of one blouse and one pair of trousers.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

CIR. 132, WAR DEPT., P. G. O., Nov. 20, 1885.

The following is the substance of a recent letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to the commanding General Division of the Pacific, giving the views of the Lieutenant-General, approved by the Secretary of War, viz:

"Paymasters should make application to the commanding officers of posts for such escort and means of transportation as may be necessary in their journeys to pay troops; but the military commanders—from their better knowledge of the surrounding country, the necessities of their commands, and the means of transportation within their control—are the proper judges of the size and arm of such escorts and the nature and extent of the transportation." When a paymaster shall not be furnished with such escort as he may deem necessary for the protection of funds in his charge, or with the desired quantity and quality of transportation, he must content himself with making a respectful protest, but must proceed on his journey and obey his orders, leaving to higher authority the determination of responsibility in case of loss of funds or property, resulting from insufficient protection.

WM. B. ROCHESTER, Paymaster General, U.S.A.

Circular, WAR DEPT., A. G. O., Nov. 24, 1885.

Announces that the San Antonio National Bank, of San Antonio, Texas, has been designated a depository of public moneys, the security for the present being fixed at \$100,000 U. S. bonds.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Nov. 13, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

## TRANSPORTATION OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Band instruments needing repairs, or to be sold or exchanged, cannot be transported at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision of Sec. War; letter Apr. 23, 1884; letter of Feb. 7, 1885.)

## BURIAL OF RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

The burial of a retired enlisted man by the Quartermaster's Department is authorized; the expenses to be limited as provided by G. O. 105, c. s., for the burial of an enlisted man of the Army.—(Decision Sec. of War, letter Oct. 10, 1885.)

## FUEL.

The sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1885, does not authorize sales of fuel to officers of the Signal Corps.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 12, 1885.)

## MILEAGE.

Par. 2422 of the Regulations applies to the commander of the District of New Mexico, who is entitled to mileage for journeys performed by him on his own orders on public business within the limits of his command.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 12, 1885.)

STATUS OF OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS—AS TO THEIR RIGHT TO COMMAND OUTSIDE THEIR OWN CORPS.

Engineer officers and soldiers belong to a staff corps and not to the line of the Army. The claim of an engineer officer that he was entitled to the command of a post in the absence of all officers of the line of rank superior to his, notwithstanding the fact that he was serving at the time with engineer soldiers, is inadmissible. Section 1158 of the Revised Statutes and 122d Article of War are conclusive: Engineer officers cannot assume or exercise command beyond the line of their immediate profession except by the special order of the President.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 14, 1885.)

## REGIMENTAL FUND.

The fact that accounts bearing irregular expenditures for articles required for a regimental printing press have heretofore been passed, cannot be permitted to establish a precedent against a regulation. The regulations governing expenditures from regimental funds must be enforced.—(Decision Sec. of War, letter Oct. 20, 1885.)

## EXTRA DUTY PAY.

In view of the fact that there is no appropriation for the support of the Signal Corps out of which extra duty pay can be paid, G. O. 3, of 1884, from this office, must be construed as absolutely prohibiting the payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men of the line temporarily detailed under the provisions of that order.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 29, 1885.)

## WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT.

G. O. 73, c. s., relating to woven cartridge belt, annuls so much of G. O. 128, Nov. 14, 1882, from this office, as conflicts therewith.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 1, 1885.)

## UNIFORM OF ENLISTED MEN.

The straps for waist belts are not a part of the uniform coat.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 1, 1885.)

POSITION OF ACTING SERGEANT MAJOR AT BATTALION INSPECTION.

At the command "1. Field and staff to the front; 2. March," an acting sergeant major takes his place according

to his rank, with the other members of the non-commissioned staff, i. e., on the left of the line.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 2, 1885.)

## HIGH-TOP BOOTS.

The question having been raised whether or not it is allowable for one person of a battery to wear high top boots and another portion the shoes furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, answer was made that, until the various articles of foot wear are supplied in sufficiency for the entire Army, it is not deemed proper to make a general regulation in the matter; and until such regulation is made, the commanding general will direct as seems to him proper for the troops under his command.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 2, 1885.)

## GUARD MOUNTING AND STABLE GUARD OF A BATTERY.

Orders placing the stable guard of a battery under the orders of the post officer of the day conflict with para. 976 and 1166, Light Artillery Tactics, which, by the approval of the President and promulgation by the Secretary of War, have the force of regulations, and must be obeyed.

The stable and park guard of a battery must be mounted by the battery officer of the day, as prescribed in Light Artillery Tactics, par. 976.

An order involving the mounting of a battery stable guard by the post adjutant is in conflict with par. 1166, Light Artillery Tactics, which declares explicitly that the guard of a light battery shall be under the immediate orders of the battery officer of the day, who reports directly to the battery commander, subject, of course, to the higher authority of the post commander.

An order giving a joint control of the stable guard to the battery commander and the post officer of the day would result in friction and contentions. Military subordination to more than one immediate commander is impracticable, and not warranted by military rules or the customs of the service.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 5, 1885.)

## QUARTERS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

It has always been the custom for the post commander to assign to each non-commissioned staff officer such quarters as he deemed for the best interests of the service, without regard to rank or right of selection. In fact, the right of selection of quarters by a non-commissioned officer, according to his rank, has never been recognized, and never should be.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 24, 1885.)

## FORAGE.

The issue of forage for a mule owned by an officer and kept for his own use should be in accordance with par. 1886 of the Regulations.—(General decision, letter Oct. 24, 1885.)

## POST FUND.

An appropriation from the post fund by the council of administration for the purchase of barbed wire to be used in inclosing the post garden is deemed proper, provided the state of the fund will warrant it.—(General decision, letter Oct. 28, 1885.)

## PRODUCTS OF POST GARDENS.

The fund arising from the sale of the products of the garden cannot be given to the gardeners, nor can they be given the surplus vegetables. The amount received from the sale of vegetables must be turned into the post fund, or be divided among the companies at the post.—(General decision.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 19, 1885.

With a view to determining the propriety of restoring men to duty without trial, on the usual conditions, who surrender from desertion, post commanders will make a careful inquiry into all cases of surrendered deserters and forward a report of the result of such inquiry with the report required by par. 212 of the Regulations in these cases.

By order of Brig. Gen. Crook:  
W. F. DRUM, Maj. 14th Inf., A. A. Adj.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Lexington, Camp Nelson, and Lebanon, Ky., and Crow Hill, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the national cemeteries located at the places named (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Major A. J. McGonigle, Chief Q. M., will proceed to the agencies at Ash Fork and Holbrook, A. T., and to Fort Mojave, on public business (S. O. 111, Nov. 14, D. Arizona).

## Pay Department.

Major Wm. Arthur, paymaster, will proceed—not later than Dec. 2—to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the Pay Dept. (S. O. 251, Nov. 27, D. East).

## Medical Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 5, 1885, is granted Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, M. D., Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 116, Nov. 20, D. Platte).

Asst. Surg. Julius H. Patzki, Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to St. Martinville, La., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 248, Nov. 21, D. East).

Lieut. Col. R. H. Alexander, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Missouri (S. O. 171, Nov. 16, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Union, and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report for duty as attending surgeon at District H. Q., and as post surgeon, Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 171, Nov. 16, Dept. Mo.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted (Capt. Walter Reed (S. O. 115, Nov. 18, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Alonzo R. Chapin will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 115, Nov. 18, D. Platte).

Hospital Steward John A. Murray, (recently appointed from sergeant, Troop L, 8th Cav.), now at Fort Clark, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., for assignment to duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Patrick O'Neill (recently appointed from corporal, Battery B, 5th Art.), now at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will report in person to the commanding general Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty in that Department (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Ord. Sergt. Christian Winkler, now at Fort Fred. Steele, will proceed to Fort Niobrara for duty at that post (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., will inspect medical and hospital property at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for which A. A. Surg. R. B. Bontecon, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

## Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain G. W. Simpson, Fort Bridger, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 114, Nov. 16, D. Platte).

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 21, 1885:

Troop B, 8th Cav., to Fort Brown, Tex.  
Troop I, 8th Cav., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K., and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. Thomas Garvey (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John Pitcher is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General commanding, to take effect Dec. 1, 1885. Lieut. Pitcher will repair to Chicago, Ill., without unnecessary delay, the travel hereby enjoined being necessary to the public service (G. O. 11, Nov. 24, Div. M.).

The leave of absence for seven days, granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Miller, R. Q. M., is extended twenty days (S. O. 130, Nov. 16, D. Dak.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Commander to Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 190, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 191, Nov. 9, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to the abandoned post of Fort Lapwai, and comply with the order to transfer the buildings there to the Indian Agent of Lapwai Agency (S. O. 193, Nov. 12, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O. 194, Nov. 13, D. Columbia.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., E, F, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Penna Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, A. A. Q. M. at Fort Davis, is authorized to ship, by express, to the State National Bank of El Paso, \$108, public funds (S. O. 147, Nov. 16, D. Tex.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds is further extended two months (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, to be 1st Lieutenant, Troop G, Jan. 31, 1886, vice Schwatka, resigned. Lieut. Johnson will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., and report to the C. O. for duty with his troop (S. O. 139, Nov. 24, Div. M.).

2d Lieut. John T. Knight, now at Fort Davis, Tex., is assigned to temporary duty with Troop C, 3d Cavalry, and will report, in person, to the commanding officer at Camp Rice, Tex. (S. O. 150, Nov. 19, D. Tex.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. S. A. Mason will conduct cavalry recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., and then return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 146, Nov. 20, M. R. S.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, E, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite (S. O. 75, Nov. 23, Art. School.).

The Supt. M. R. S. will forward thirty-four recruits for assignment to the 5th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K., and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

An Army Retiring Board having found Major Lewis Merrill incapacitated for active service, the extension of sick leave is, with the approval of the Secretary of War, still further extended four months (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Major John M. Bacon, Fort Totten, D. T., to take effect about Dec. 1, 1885 (S. O. 131, Nov. 19, D. Dak.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K., and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond will join his troop at Fort Clark on expiration of his present sick leave (S. O. 146, Nov. 13, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Q. O. M. Gillmore, now at Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed to join his troop, near Hillsboro, N. M. (S. O. 150, Nov. 19, D. Tex.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

2d Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen will report to the C. O. Fort Mason, Cal., Nov. 16, for Court-martial duty (S. O. 106, Nov. 14, D. Cal.).

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, to take effect Nov. 25 (S. O. 76, Nov. 25, Art. School.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K., and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G., and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 91, Nov. 23, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase is appointed J.-A. in his stead (S. O. 249, Nov. 23, D. East.).

**5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.**  
Hdgrs. F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E. and K. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.  
Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt (S. O. 75, Nov. 23, Art. School.)  
Privates Samuel Varady and Charles Borchert have each been promoted corporal in Bat. I.

**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**  
Hdgrs. A. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K. Whipple Bks., A. T.  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi, Adjt., is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)  
To enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 215, H. Q. A., 2d Lieut. E. E. Benjamin is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Ariz. (S. O. 112, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

**2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**  
Hdgrs. D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.  
Major Edmund Butler will proceed to Fort Townsend and assume command of that post (S. O. 193, Nov. 12, D. Columbia.)  
Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect medical and hospital property at Fort Cour d'Alene, for which Asst. Surg. Marshall W. Wood, Post Surgeon, is accountable (S. O. 194, Nov. 13, D. Columbia.)

**3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.**  
Hdgrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, A. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.  
Leave for one month is granted Capt. James A. Snyder, Fort Ellis, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 5, 1885 (S. O. 131, Nov. 19, D. Dak.)

**5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.  
The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of an officer, the recruits for the 5th Inf., now at that post, to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 130, Nov. 16, D. Dak.)

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**  
Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
Leave for one month, to take effect after Dec. 1, 1885, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 115, Nov. 18, D. Platte.)

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**  
Hdgrs. A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.  
The Supt. G. R. S. will forward fifty-eight recruits for assignment to the 7th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

**9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.**  
Hdgrs. A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.  
Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 25, is granted Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 114, Nov. 16, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is extended seven days (S. O. 138, Nov. 20, Div. M.)  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, Adjt., and extended seven days, is further extended eight days (S. O. 116, Nov. 20, D. Platte.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 15, 1885, or as soon thereafter as his post commander can dispense with his services, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. Lieut. Tyson will report for duty with his company, to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., upon the expiration of his leave of absence (S. O. 116, Nov. 20, D. Platte.)

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**  
Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.  
1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer is relieved from temporary duty at Lang's Ranch, and will proceed to join his company (C) at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 69, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn will proceed from Fort Union to join his company (F) at Lang's Ranch, N. M. (S. O. 69, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)  
The leave granted Capt. Gregory Barrett is extended ten days (S. O. 137, Nov. 19, Div. M.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.  
Capt. Alexander B. McGowan will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and report for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 248, Nov. 21, D. East.)

In Orders 71, of Nov. 16, Gen. O. B. Willcox announces the result of target practice for 1885, and commends the improvement on last season's work. "It is to be regretted," says he, "that some of the companies fell below the general average for the want of proper ranges, and energetic measures should be taken before the next season begins to ensure full practice at all ranges, in 1886." To show the value of a complete range, and competition at a large post, the average figure of merit per company, for the six companies and band at Madison Barracks, is 102.15, and exceeds that of the three other posts garrisoned by companies of the regiment. The figure of merit, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is 102.15; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., 78.88; Fort Ontario, N. Y., 75.15; Fort Niagara, N. Y., 78.13. The regiment numbers 31 sharpshooters, 200 marksmen, 102 first class men, 19 second class men, and 5 third class men. Individual figure of merit, 92.27. General figure of merit, 61.48.

**13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**  
Hdgrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.  
Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith (S. O. 172, Nov. 18, Dept. M.)

**14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.  
A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. James Robinson, Co. F, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 190, Nov. 5, D. Columbia.)

**15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.**  
Hdgrs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B, and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan is transferred from

Co. A to Co. I. He will join his proper company (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about Dec. 1, 1885 (S. O. 131, Nov. 19, D. Dak.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Conecho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.  
1st Lieut. W. C. McFarland, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stockton, is authorized to send, by express, to the State National Bank of El Paso, \$737.25, public funds (S. O. 147, Nov. 16, D. Tex.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.**  
Hdgrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.  
Capt. C. S. Roberts, Act. Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Arizona, will proceed, via Ash Fork, A. T., and Albuquerque, N. M., to Fort Bowie, A. T., and there take station. He will report to the Department Commander for duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 112, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, will be relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., on receipt of this order at that post, and will then proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjt.-General of the Army (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)  
The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of an officer, the recruits for the 20th Inf., now at that post, to Custer Station, M. T. Upon their arrival at Custer Station, they will be turned over to an officer, with transportation, to be sent from Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 130, Nov. 16, D. Dak.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.**  
Hdgrs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

**24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**  
Hdgrs. D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.  
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James (S. O. 172, Nov. 18, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant is further extended one month, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of an officer, the recruits for the 25th Inf., now at that post, to Fort Sisseton, D. T.; also all casuals and select recruits, destined for the latter post, and all points en route (S. O. 131, Nov. 19, D. Dak.)

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 21, 1885.**

#### PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever, Adjutant 3d Cavalry, to be Captain, March 4, 1886, vice Simpson, whose promotion expired by constitutional limitation.

2d Lieutenant George H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 27, 1885, vice French, wholly retired from the service.

2d Lieutenant Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 31, 1885, vice Schwatka, resigned.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., Nov. 23. Detail: Capt. William J. Lyster and Philip H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. Louis T. Morris, 8th Cav.; Capt. George F. Towle and Richard Vance, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou and John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah H. King and 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Francis H. French, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 149, Nov. 18, D. Tex.)

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Nov. 25. Detail: Major William Sinclair and Capt. William P. Graves, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Richards Barnett, Med. Dept.; Capt. Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling and James E. Eastman, and 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 248, Nov. 21, D. East.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Nov. 25. Detail: Major Charles B. Throckmorton and Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Julius H. Patzki, Med. Dept.; Capt. William P. Vose and 2d Lieut. Wiloughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 248, Nov. 21, D. East.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 27. Detail: Capt. George B. Rodney, Edward Field, and Arthur Morris, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. John M. Banister, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Sidney W. Taylor and James M. Jones, and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 250, Nov. 24, D. East.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Nov. 27. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick and Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat and William F. Hancock, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 250, Nov. 24, D. East.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Nov. 24. Detail: Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf.; Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley and 1st Lieut. Francis F. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Miner, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 116, Nov. 20, D. Platte.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 18, to examine all buildings erected at that post under contract. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin and Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne, 4th Inf. (S. O. 114, Nov. 16, D. Platte.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.**

A despatch of Nov. 22 from Miles City says: One troop of the 7th Cavalry and a small detachment of the 5th Infantry, under command of Major Snyder, 5th Infantry, left Fort Keogh this morning to quell a reported Indian disturbance at the Tongue River Cheyenne Agency. Recent reports of Bishop Brondeil of a famine among the Indians, supplemented by Government Inspector Hauser's request to have relief sent them, must have been misconstrued into the supposition that the Indians were ugly and needed an armed force to restrain them. The anomalous position of these Indians, being without a regular agent or a definite reservation, had had a tendency to keep them in an unsettled state, but they know better than any one else that an outbreak would result in their extermination.

**Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.**

A statement of desertions from regiments in the Division, from May 1 to August 31, 1885, shows as follows: 2d Cavalry, 21; 4th Cavalry, 23; 10th Cavalry, 3; 1st Artillery, 7; 1st Infantry, 14; 2d Infantry, 14; 8th Infantry, 10; 14th Infantry, 15; total, 107.

**Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.**

Thos. Woods, a soldier of David's Island, visited Jersey City on Sunday, and on refusing to treat a rough was assaulted and injured so much as to necessitate his removal to the City Hospital. His assailant was locked up. The soldier's recovery is doubtful.

**Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.**

The Omaha Herald says: "It is reported that residents near Fort Omaha intend to procure an injunction to stop target firing, in which case the officers threaten the removal of the Fort to another locality."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT.

NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

In honor of the arrival at West Point last Friday of Gen. Santiago Cuevas, of the Mexican Army, a salute of eleven guns was fired. He is on an observation and inspection tour. He also visited the foundry at Cold Spring.

Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf., visited the post this week.

Miss Ruby Miller, daughter of Maj. Marcus A. Miller, is a guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite.

About four inches of snow fell Monday night, but the weather was not cold enough to give us any sleighing.

Dr. Smith, post surgeon, has gone to Trenton to spend Thanksgiving Day with his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank O. Briggs.

Lieuts. Price and O. J. Brown are on the sick report.

Thanksgiving Day all duties, except guard and necessary police, were suspended. Cadets were allowed to have books from the Library. Services were held at the Chapel at 11 o'clock, but cadets were not required to attend, although invited to do so. The cavalry, engineer and artillery detachments, and also the cadets, were treated to roast turkey, chicken, etc., ad libitum.

The post fairly swarmed with young ladies who came to attend the cadet german Wednesday evening.

Additional fire regulations were promulgated in orders No. 210 of Nov. 25. The posts of the sentinels will be numbered to agree with the numbers on the alarm boxes, and the sentinels on the posts on which there are fire alarm boxes, furnished with the keys, and held responsible that the boxes are in no way handled or tampered with. If for any reason the alarm should not work, the sentinel will fire his piece and give the alarm as provided for in General Orders Number 20. The Post Quartermaster has as heretofore general charge of the arrangements for extinguishing fires. All the non-commissioned officers of the post who perform guard duty will be instructed in the method of turning on an alarm; and they will be responsible under the officer of the day that the sentinels are likewise instructed.

George P. Deshler, Murphy, Ohio; Reese Reber, St. Louis, Mo., and Alfred O. Merillat, Kochs, Ohio, have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLA.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

EVERYTHING at this post is going on smoothly. The weather is splendid, in fact all that could be desired this time of the year, and the only thing really needed now is a good fall of rain. Not having had any for some time, the result is that the artesian are almost empty. There is a full supply of artesian water, but the cistern water is in great demand. The health of the command and sanitary condition of the post is excellent. Major G. R. Smith, Paymaster, visited here last week, paid the troops and departed the same day with a much lighter satchel. As the men are generally well-conducted, the presence of the Paymaster caused little excitement. The buildings are about to get a new coat of paint—of which they were much in need.

All the officers belonging to the post are now present excepting Lt. Wolfe, who is on sick leave since last June and who may possibly join next month. Several of the officers and men, when off duty, spend the time fishing in the Mantanzas River, and judging from the quantity taken ashore, some of them are experts at that pastime.

Signalling has been added to the instruction given at this post, and the class, under the efficient instruction of Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., is making excellent progress. Lieut. Kilbourne is "the right man in the right place," as he has been on duty with the Signal Corps for several years, and has a thorough knowledge of that important branch of the Service. The enlisted men have formed a "social club," for

the winter, which they named after the commanding officer (General Ayres). The first of a series of "hops" was given by the club last week and was well attended by the members of the garrison and a few invited guests from the city. Dancing commenced at 8.30 p. m. and ended promptly at midnight. Music was furnished by the regimental band. Much credit is due the members, especially to Sergeant-major Owens, Q. M. Sergeant Newman and 1st Sergeant Young, for the able manner in which the affair was conducted. The population of the post was increased last week by the birth of a daughter to Q. M. Sergeant Newman and wife.

E. J. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SPOKANE, W. T.

NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

The great event we have been on the qui vive for so many weeks has taken place, the wedding of Lt. E. K. Webster, 2d Infantry, and Miss Letta Davidson. They were married by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, at the chapel on November 11. A beautiful bride was Miss Davidson in her bridal robe of elegant white satin trimmed in pearls and lace. She is of a perfect brunette type of beauty, large dreamy eyes, jet black hair, with pearly white teeth, rather slender in form, she is a lovely young woman. Two bridesmaids only were her attendants, Miss Miskey and Miss Wearing. The groom was attended by Lieutenants Brumbach and Wright, same corps dressed in full uniform. Lieutenant E. K. Webster is an officer of high standing among his brother officers. The wedding and reception were grand; all were highly entertained who participated in it. Colonel Wheaton, 2d Inf., was kind enough to send the regimental band to take part in the event by giving us some of their finest music, which was greatly enjoyed by us. Lieut. and Mrs. Webster expect to leave for New York shortly on a tour of several months duration. May long life and prosperity be theirs, is the general wish of all of us here.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
PAY FOR SERVICE.

REFERRING to the petition so extensively signed by certain non-commissioned officers for increase of pay, I would respectfully say that the proposed bill gives to 1st sergeants of companies, etc., the pay now received by the general non-commissioned staff (hospital stewards excepted) and to sergeants, majors of regiments and Q. M. sergeants still more. These men are, with a few exceptions, comparatively young soldiers; many of them are still in their first enlistment. Is it right that these young soldiers, who are now filling the positions we of the general staff filled years ago, should at one jump receive the same pay that we waited so long and strove so hard to obtain?

I would propose as a substitute for all measures to regulate the pay of the enlisted men of the Army the following:

1st. Give to the first-class hospital stewards the same pay as the remainder of the non-commissioned staff.

2d. Give all enlisted men an increase of one dollar per month for each year's continuous service. We already receive an increase of five dollars per month for the first five years' service. Why stop there? Does a soldier cease to become increasingly valuable to the Government after his first enlistment? The proposed system would give the greater pay where it properly belongs, to the old soldier, and the present first sergeants, sergeant-majors, etc., may, by waiting as long and laboring as hard as we have, in time receive the pay they now want for performing the same duties we performed so many years ago.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

#### A ROMANCE OF THE RANKS.

PRIVATE ANDREW SHAW, of the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, and "Fred" Hulse, a farmer, were both paying attention to the same girl. On Saturday last they met in a vacant lot and fought to decide which should have the girl. Private Shaw proved to be the better man. As soon as Hulse recovered from the beating he obtained a warrant for Shaw's arrest. When Shaw was informed of this he did not wait to claim the girl, but deserted, and on Monday a detachment of soldiers was sent out to hunt him up.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Richard Cox, Co. D, 24th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Supply, I. T., for maliciously shooting and seriously wounding a comrade and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for three years, the reviewing authority, General Nelson A. Miles, says: "The sentence is disapproved. In view of the absence of any motive for the alleged assault; the improbability of the story of the wounded man, which is directly supported by the testimony of only one other witness—who is shown by the current of testimony not to have been in any position where he could have seen what he asserts; together with the fact that a rational theory that the shooting was purely accidental, is induced from the testimony of an apparently credible witness, corroborated by many circumstances shown in the other testimony, the findings are regarded as unsupported by the evidence. The prisoner will be restored to duty."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Ft. Ellis, found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for one month the reviewing authority, General A. H. Terry, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved, for the reason that upon the conclusion of the case against the prisoner upon the charge and specification to which he had been required to plead, his company commander (a member of the court) was called as a witness for the prosecution and testified that the character of the prisoner had not been good, and also as to the number of times he had been tried by general and garrison Courts-martial since November 4, 1882. The Department Commander cannot approve of a method so at variance with the settled rules of law in criminal procedure. No doctrine is more fully established than that evidence of bad character cannot, where the prisoner

has not introduced evidence in support of his character, be brought forward by the Government in the first instance against him. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty." (G. C. M. O. 185, D. Dakota, Oct. 13.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

A DRAMATIC performance came off here Tuesday evening. "Married for Money"—which proved a decided success. Major Babbitt acted the part of the scoundrel who so cleverly and feigned all the ills and infirmities of old age so naturally, that if we did not know him to be in the prime of life we would be expecting to be called on any day for military honors. Mrs. (Major) Kobbé acted with such grace, ease and queenly dignity (a little pardonable jealousy excepted) that she may be considered a finished actress. Miss Derby showed much adroitness in procrastinating, pleasing and teasing her ancient suitor (Major Babbitt). Cronkrite acted promptly and dutifully the part of a well-dressed and well-fed English coachman, but the most laughable parts of the piece were admirably rendered by that youthful, handsome and happy couple, Lieut. and Mrs. Millar. That handsome and popular young cavalry officer, Lieut. Waite, also acquitted himself with honor. All the enlisted men and citizens of the neighborhood were invited to this free and pleasing entertainment.

Our water supply for extinguishing fires, and for culinary and ablutionary purposes is all that could be desired.

When General Tidball and his ubiquitous police officer—Lieut. Osgood—are seen going around on their "tour of observation" improvements are sure to follow, which are not only of permanent utility, but are calculated to ornament a post visited so frequently by the civil and military notabilities of all nations.

Some time ago the General decided to place a number of Yorktown trophies in a conspicuous place within the post, which soon became objects of the greatest attraction to all visitors. The brass cannon and mortars will long defy the destructive influences of wind and weather, but a gun carriage, some hundred and fifty years old, and transported across the Atlantic to be transported from battlefield to battlefield by an invading and conquering army, showed such sickly symptoms of decadence that General Tidball thought this poor old foreigner entitled to a "Home." He accordingly planned a "Memento Pavilion," which is now firmly built, oblong in shape, zinc roofed and with glass sides, and will long protect and preserve our once formidable foe.

This is pleasant sunny day, and numbers of officers may be seen in hard contention at their favorite game of lawn tennis.

All are glad to see Mrs. Williams back to spend the winter months with her son, Lieut. Williams, attending the School. She is accompanied by her beautiful daughter, Miss Williams. Rumor is rife as to the change of batteries from here some time next year, but so far there seems nothing authoritative.

B. B.

#### OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

THE GRAY V. THE BLUE.

IN these days, when the whole tendency of the age is to advance, why is it that in the matter of uniform for officers, we either stand still or retrograde?

This is a common sense age, and that trait might well be called in to assist in clothing our gallant defenders.

Look at our uniforms—we have the full dress coat, to be worn at "reviews, inspections, dress parades, guards, and on Courts-martial," and it never is worn at any other time, unless by some staff officer, who tries to get some use out of it before it falls to pieces from age.

Then we have an undress coat (blouse) for "fatigues, marches, squad and company drills and for ordinary wear."

For field service, the Army officer generally prescribes his own uniform and it varies with circumstances.

We are the most inventive people on earth, but in uniforms we always copy Europe. And why? Here the conditions are entirely different.

Having so many kinds of dress makes it very difficult for the officers, especially the junior grades, to keep well dressed.

Uniform is expensive—their pay is small compared with the demands upon it. When a married officer is obliged to buy a new overcoat or full-dress coat, his family suffer accordingly, and Army ladies have to do a great deal of planning how to turn dresses and keep down the commissary bills when these dreaded occasions arise.

Why not give us a sensible, practical uniform? I am in favor of having the color gray—it is the safest color in battle, wears well, and looks well, does not show the dirt, is not easily stained, and washes well, and can be made over for the children when useless to the father. Besides, gray cloth of the very best quality is produced in this country, whereas we wear imported cloth now, which is against our principles and the spirit of our institutions. *E pluribus Unum!* I have heard it mentioned that gray is offensive! Why? because our deluded countrymen wore it along in 1861-65? That is all gone past, but one thing I know, and that is, that they evinced good sense in wearing it. But granting that in this sense gray is offensive, one might as well object to using small arms and cannon because our enemies have used them, and very offensively too.

I suggest having just one coat, similar in style to our undress coat (blouse), with braid in front or cords and frogs; the rank to be indicated as is now done on the overcoat, by braids on the sleeves, either black, or the color of the facings, allowing that much abused, but highly meritorious grade, the 2d lieutenant, one braid. Why should they have no braid on the sleeves of their overcoats? There is braid enough in the country and there is no excuse for the unjust discrimination made.

On this coat can be put (attached) whatever may be required in the way of ornamentation for full dress.

If we had only this one coat officers would be saved great expense, and they would always have a uniform; as soon as the coat should show wear it would become what the blouse now is, an undress coat.

Officers would always have one good fresh coat, and would always be well dressed.

The pants to have the stripe of cord. Do give us a sensible cap! one that will protect the eyes, and if something fancy is required for full dress adopt something that can be attached and detached. Helmets are expensive and a nuisance; particularly those for mounted officers; it is absolute torture to wear one in a high wind.

Our forage caps are very objectionable; maybe they are "nobby," but they protect nothing but the

bald places they produce. The shoulder straps should be abolished; they are not even pretty, the insignia of rank they contain is in the wrong place; fancy a short sentinel trying to ascertain the rank of a tall officer by means of his shoulder straps. They are very expensive; soil and tarnish promptly, and worn under an overcoat cause about as much misery as a first class corn.

Have brevet rank worn on the collar. The Lord knows that soldiers are not excessively rewarded in this country for their services, that is, the average, and when the President nominates and Congress confirms a grade in the Army for him, let him have the small comfort of wearing the insignia of that rank. As the man said, when excusing his scolding wife, "it does her a great deal of good and don't hurt me any."

Let those who hold brevet commissions for gallantry wear the insignia of their brevet rank, all of it, on a red ground, and those who received brevets for faithful service on a blue ground.

It is no disgrace to have been faithful, but the men who received brevets for gallantry should be allowed to show it. It is as meritorious to be faithful as to be gallant in action, and a good deal safer.

The shoulder knots look like "taffy." They are expensive, tarnish quickly, and look horribly.

The full dress belt is objectionable; like the other gold trimmings, it tarnishes and is costly, and ruins our coats by being worn over them.

We should have only the black belt, and that should be worn under the coat. The new overcoat would be very nice, if it had a decent collar and plain black rubber buttons, in lieu of the cords and frogs.

Give mounted officers top boots and gauntlets—that is, make them wear them. War is no nonsense in these days; the pomp business might well be relegated to the past; it is a science, and a grand one, too. When it occurs it calls for fearful sacrifices and takes the nations engaged therein to the utmost. The time devoted to useless parading is wasted in peace times, and garrison duty and instruction should be confined to complete instruction of all that pertains to duty in the field. Peace should be a constant preparation for war, instead of that when war begins we even have to change our clothing, and leave all our fancy dress behind to go to decay.

Why do we have so much parading? Because such things were done by our ancestors, and because it pleases the ladies, nurse girls, and children. Simplicity and uniformity should be sought for in all matters concerning the Army, and only one object should be kept in view, viz.: *field service*.

Let us bid adieu to the blue, with all the sentimentality attached thereto, and adopt the gray. Neither color has any reason to be ashamed of its war record. If the Army must keep the blue for the sake of national traditions, give it to the Corps of Cadets at West Point and give us the gray it wears.

ARMY.

#### CRAVINGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHAT is it the Army wants from Congress? The infantry wishes three majors; the artillery craves for a chief. Those whom the shoe pinches, as it once did at Walla Walla, wish a larger legal allowance of quarters. Perhaps the line would unite for promotion by arm, and always in five or fourteen years, to the next higher grade. And generally everybody wishes every good thing anybody else has, or else that it be taken away from the other fellow, too. Stagnation in promotion is admittedly injurious, especially in grades where command is accidental. So every place in the Army should be filled from the next lower grade in the Army, and none from outsiders. Can some one else give a fuller list, showing items in which the service is still more warmly interested? Perhaps promoting no one found deficient by the post-graduate schools would find favor. All of these have been questioned by some one. Are they presented for the good of the service or the selfish good of the individual? Some ask why the legal allowance of quarters should be increased as long as the Quartermaster's Department build no quarters for less than a captain. Others claim that the least allowed any officer or gentleman should be a kitchen, dining, sitting, bed and servant's room—five altogether—without mentioning a bath-room, which I hear are considered in advertisements by citizens; and a middle-aged captain should have more, at least a parlor and a nursery, and not only three according to law. Does any one believe our general officers are living in six-room houses as allowed by law? If the proposed infantry majors should be promoted by election, would the present unanimity for them continue? When we begin to cry for change we must be prepared for surprises. And it is well for us to recognize that the proposed consideration of Army matters by Congress can only be given in Washington City, and there such questions as merely affect the comfort or efficiency of a marching regiment may seem much less interesting than giving the general officers a new outfit on their personal staff, or deciding whether the Secretary of War will control the Army through the superior or inferior officers.

RENDEZ VOUS.

#### WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We notice that in your report of proceedings before the House Committee you report our offer to provide the plant necessary for the manufacture of guns, as being limited to guns of 12-in. calibre.

This is an error; if the Government will guarantee sufficient orders to insure a reasonable return for the investment, we will undertake to make guns of any size they want.

Yours truly,

WEST POINT FOUNDRY ASSN.  
C. J. Nourse, Pres.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1885.

THE publishers of the "Military Works" by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, have been changed from A. W. Reed and Co., Baltimore, to Brentano Bros., 101 State street, Chicago, Ill., 1015 Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C., and 5 Union Square, New York. See advertisement in another column.

## THE MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL C. G. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, reports that on Oct. 1, 1885, there were 1,880 enlisted men in the Corps; 957 on board ships in commission, and 923 at the several shore stations. During the year there have been 596 enlistments, 62 re-enlistments, 7 enlistments from the Army, 17 deaths, 312 discharges, 399 desertions, and 9 enlisted men have been retired.

Congress having provided at its last session that the Corps shall be reduced to 75 officers on the active list, it is now in process of reduction, there being at present 82 officers.

The Department has been informed of the satisfactory manner in which the duty of the marines on the Isthmus was performed, and of the creditable conduct of the officers and the men. Col. McCawley says:

"I desire to express to the Department my own high appreciation of the prompt, cheerful, and efficient manner in which the officers and men did their duty, which was both arduous and dangerous as was shown by the loss of several men from an epidemic of yellow fever. A longer stay would have caused great loss of life, which was happily averted.

"This expedition has, however, shown in the strongest manner what I have for years stated to the Department, viz.: that we have not enough officers and men. All the shore stations were nearly stripped, and left without adequate protection. The guards were withdrawn from numerous ships for the same purpose, resulting in much inconvenience to the Service. It has also shown that the Marine Corps should have a complete outfit of tents and camp equipage for 500 men, as well as woven cartridge belts for use in the fields. With the limited appropriations granted us yearly, it is impossible to purchase these things, and in a sudden emergency like the one referred to, great inconvenience arises.

"In my report of last year I referred to the lack of promotion, and the subsequent hardships resulting. Some of the captains have been 21 years in that grade with no immediate prospect of promotion; several of the 1st lieutenants have been 20 years in the service.

"Unless some increase in the higher grades is made and a better distribution of officers allowed, this state of affairs must continue to the great discouragement of ambition and professional pride. I again renew my recommendation that the sum of \$12,350 be appropriated to alter building No. 17, at the Norfolk Navy-yard into a barracks for the enlisted men stationed there. This estimate and plan was made by the Civil Engineer of the yard to meet a long-felt and absolute necessity. The report of inspections made during the year show a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency at all the posts of the Marine Corps and in the guards on vessels afloat. An increase of 500 privates is urgently needed to make the Corps thoroughly efficient and give a proper relief to those returning from sea. With the limited number of men now allowed it becomes necessary to send men to ships who have not been long enough in service to be properly instructed as soldiers. They should be one year in garrison under instructions before going to sea. Marked improvement has been made in target practice during the past year and the results have been very satisfactory. The estimates for the support of the Corps for the coming fiscal year were submitted in duplicate on the 29th ultimo, and I enclose herewith, statements as required in the Department's letter of August 21, in compliance with Section 429, Revised Statutes."

## NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

We add to the synopsis of the Report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance which we gave last week the extracts which follow:

The construction of the first 8-in. gun has progressed considerably. The rings have arrived from England and are being put on as rapidly as possible.

The tubes and jackets of the first 10-in. guns are assembled and most of the rings have very recently arrived from Europe. The use of the new slow burning powder has resulted in carrying the highest pressure in the bore of guns much further along the chase, and the 8-inch and 10-inch guns are receiving additional rings in the chase.

Forgings for the 10½-inch guns have been very recently received from Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. Manufacture has not commenced, and no funds are now available for the purpose.

Preliminary computation and a drawing of the 16-inch (110 tons) gun have been prepared. The drawings and calculations for this gun, and also for strengthening the 8-inch gun were made by Lieut. A. K. Couden, who has also done much other valuable work.

The winding of wire on the first 8 inch wire wound gun has been completed. The use of spring firing attachments with the type guns has continued, and a good deal of experience has been gained with them.

Notable progress has been made in the development of powder of greater guns. Samples of American powder have been experimented with, giving most satisfactory results. A series of trials are in progress with the German and the domestic powder for the purpose of developing the comparative hygroscopic qualities of the two and the rate of burning as affected by temperature. Thus far no unfavorable indications have been obtained with respect to the domestic grain. The bureau has ordered another sample lot which will be delivered shortly.

The limited firing with the 8-inch gun has been equally favorable. It is probable that the size of the pressure will be altered to one that will accommodate itself to a greater number of calibres of our guns.

Considerable work has been done in connection with the development of suitable powder for the Hotchkiss machine cannon. Specifications of black powder have been established for each calibre which give results generally superior to those obtained abroad. The trials of small arm powder have been prosecuted with the result of grading the powders used by private and other establishments, and showing the relative value of different ammunition for naval purposes.

Some slightly improved forms of cannon shell have been introduced, with a view to more resistance in the gun and against targets. Instructive practice has been had against an 8-inch compound armor plate from the 6-inch B. L. high-power rifle, using tempered projectiles, some of carbon and some of chrome steel, showing the resisting power of the plate and the progress thereto. Thus far no unfavorable indications have been obtained with respect to the adaptation of the projectile to its purpose. The last 6-inch shot tried did fully as well as those thus far tried abroad, and it is thought that we shall speedily surpass the results now obtained.

## GUN COTTON ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS.—GUN CARRIAGES.

Some very important experiments were undertaken by the Bureau at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground for the purpose of investigating the question of controlling the action of gun cotton when used as the bursting charge of armor-piercing shells. These trials were quite successful and showed that the gun cotton bursting charge could be so controlled that its tendency to detonation by shock of departure from the gun and of arrival against armor could be assured sufficiently to render perforation by projectiles

carrying such a charge quite practicable. A "delayed action" fuse has been devised which accomplished explosion of the wet charge after the passage of the projectile through the plate. It was used very successfully to explode several 8-in. M. L. R. shells. Commander Folger is commended for the scheme devised by him for the experiments.

Further and very extensive trials have been had with the De Bange gun check. Much of this practice has occurred in connection with the proof of the 6-inch guns for the new steel cruisers. The check was found to be more satisfactory than any other thus far brought forward; but occasionally it would stick badly in the chamber without apparent cause. Commander Folger has lately introduced an anti-friction washer which enables the operator to open the breech of the gun with ease after discharges which produce a chamber pressure of over 15 tons per square inch. This is regarded by the Chief of Ordnance as a very important step.

Some alterations have lately been made in the design of the ordinary gravity-return broadside carriage resulting in improved action. The 8-inch barbette carriages of the *Boston* and *Atlanta* have been arranged to work by power; a new design for 8-inch and 10-inch pivot carriages showing a better support against and distribution of downward thrust than those of the Hotchkiss and other types. Preliminary designs of central pivot carriages for the guns of the four cruisers authorized by the last Congress have been prepared and are shown in appendix to the report. In the manufacture of gun carriages the Bureau has been obliged in a measure to go back to wrought iron, as it has been found that the unhammered cast steel does not resist well the fire of light projectiles, being more or less cracked and broken by shock from the Hotchkiss and other types. It is believed, however, that the ductile qualities of unhammered steel, when cast in elaborate forms, may shortly be so improved as to render its use for gun carriages, etc., prudent. Several new designs of carriages for machine cannon have been completed. Some are for the decks of ships and some for the tops. All the new carriage designs are largely due to Lieut. Chas. A. Bradbury, U. S. N.

## TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT.

The guns of the new armament thus far finished have been proved with the customary number of rounds. Several classes of guns have been ranged, numerous trials have been made as to the best composition and temper of steel for armor-piercing shells, and as to the resistance of steel plates (to the attack of projectiles) when treated by different methods. The measurement of chamber pressure in the different classes of guns has received much attention, loading and reloading tools for light ammunition have been devised, gun platforms have been built, etc.

The Torpedo Station has been under the charge of Commander W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., since Nov. 1, 1884. The manufacture of gun cotton for the Navy has been carried on during the year, and the product continues as good as formerly. The density has somewhat increased, thereby gaining an increase of explosive force. Two large magazines have been fitted up for the storage of gun cotton on Rose Island in the uncompleted casemates of the old fort at that point. New boat fittings for spar torpedoes have been designed. It is thought they will require less men for their use than those now in service and are stronger, and extended trials are being held with them. Small estimates for enlargement of the electrical laboratory and one for a house for the manufacture of fuses have been submitted. Both are necessary. Several valuable and necessary electrical instruments have been received during the year. The bureau calls attention to the importance of furnishing the station with at least two steam launches of modern form, engine, and speed with which to exercise the torpedo classes in the maneuvers which they will be expected to practice in case of war. The launches at the station are old, slow, and worn out; they are useless now for the purposes for which they were originally intended, and must be replaced if efficiency is to be maintained.

The usual summer course of instruction was given to commissioned officers and gunners in matters bearing on torpedo warfare. A class of twenty-five officers was present, and their attention and progress were commended by Commander Sampson.

The bureau had previously decided to make a number of alterations in the course of study and in the manner of giving instruction. More practical exercises were had than has heretofore been customary, and the course in theoretical electricity and chemistry was modified. Both the inspector and the board of visitors were gratified at the results, and recommend a continuance of the new programme, which gives, as remarked, much prominence to practical instruction. Much instruction was given in the management and care of circuits and apparatus for electric lighting. This branch of knowledge is very essential, as modern ships will doubtless all be lighted by electricity. In connection with the above and with military lighting, much exercise has been had with high speed engines and with dynamos. In order to afford an opportunity of further study to those who by reason of inclination, mental equipment, and other circumstances are available for the purpose, a second or advanced course of instruction is arranged to immediately follow the general summer course. This advanced course extends over nine months, and the aim is to give higher instruction in the theory of the sciences that bear on torpedo warfare. This advanced course, the advanced course. They were selected from the summer class on recommendation of the inspector of ordnance in charge.

A class of seamen gunners and continuous service men is now under instruction at the station. The course extends over a course of six months, and embraces practical instruction in matters pertaining to the manufacture, care, and use of service torpedo material. The conduct, attention, and progress of the men is commended by the inspector of ordnance in charge. Instruction in submarine diving has been given with useful results.

Commander Sampson's administration of the Torpedo Station during the year has been eminently satisfactory to the Bureau.

The report concludes with statements showing the expenditures of the office during the current year, contracts entered into, etc.

## WHAT ADMIRAL JOUETT PROPOSED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times describes what Admiral Jouett proposed to do if his plans had not been interfered with:

He proposed to take the ships to Florida Bay and manoeuvre them under conditions nearly like those of actual war as possible, using guns and torpedoes against moving targets and thus developing the actual value of the offensive and defensive armament with which he will have to work until the hoped for but stressfully remote time when Congress will give him something better. To arrive at some conclusion as to the effect of the fire of the squadron against shore batteries the Admiral proposed to select a target representing a fort on Egmont Key in Tampa Bay, and then open on it while steaming by it in column of vessels, and to follow up this practice by an assault by the landing parties from the ships, to test the mobility and smartness of that force. Afterward the landing parties were to go into camp at Tampa as if occupying a hostile place to give the men some idea of their duties under such conditions. Advantage was to be taken of the men being on shore to ask them up in small arm target practice and Gatling gun fire, for which there are no good opportunities afloat, and to instruct them in the principles of open order and successive line fighting, which cannot be even illustrated on the deck of a ship. Then, as Tampa is miles away from any town, and as there would be no one about to be troubled by the movements, it was deemed to make advances into the country as if on hostile soil to test the mobility of the artillery and the worth of the infantry supports. The use of the flotilla of boats in landing in the face of an enemy and the size and power of a force the squadron could throw ashore for an immediate move into the interior were also to be determined. But all this has been postponed indefinitely, because—because—well, no one seems to know the because.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.**  
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. To be Ready about Jan. 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Norfolk, Nov. 16, for Aspinwall, via Jamaica. Arrived at Jamaica Nov. 21. Will convey the new Minister to Columbia from Aspinwall to Savannah.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Norfolk, undergoing repairs there. Will be ready about Dec. 1.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Arrived at St. Thomas, Nov. 25. All well.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Norfolk, Va. Will be ready about Dec. 1.

## S. Atlantic Station—Rear-Adml. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 7. Health of officers and crew good. Will be sent to the South East Coast of Africa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 23. To sail about Oct. 1 for Montevideo and arrive about 31st, touching at Ilha Grande, Santos and St. Catharines.

## European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 13, as per cable despatch from London.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Reported by cable from London to have passed Hurst Castle, Nov. 21, on her way to Lisbon.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Constantinople, Sept. 11, 1885. Commander Geo. W. Hayward has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves New York, Nov. 23, per S. S. Oregon.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Reported ready for service.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At Panama, Nov. 13. To leave Nov. 14 for Payta. The 104 men sent down by the *Powhatan* had been received.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Oct. 23.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Panama Nov. 12, and as soon as coaled would proceed to Corinto. After leaving the Central American Coast will make a search for the rock reported by the Master of the *Sarah S. Ridgway*.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 14. Was to leave about October 20 for Sitka.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Nov. 6, going to Coquimbo.

**Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.**  
Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Sailed from Nagasaki, Oct. 10, for Chefoo, but on account of adverse winds and short coal, put into Shanghai.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York, via Australia, New Zealand and Cape Horn. At Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 24 (per cable). Expected at New York some time in February, 1886.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Purcell F. Harrington. Anchored off Maintirano during the afternoon of Sept. 25; sailed the same night and arrived at Mourandavo, Madagascar, on Sept. 26, where a meeting was arranged with the Governor and a national salute fired in honor of the Madagascar flag. The reception by the Governor was attended with much ceremony, as usual in the East. He was entertained on the *Juniata* with the usual ceremonies, and with exercises by the men. The ship arrived at Tulare port she sailed on Oct. 3, and arrived at Port Durban, Natal, on the 8th; sailed again on the following day, and arrived at Port Elizabeth on Oct. 11. After leaving Port Elizabeth on Oct. 13 she had a rough passage around the Cape, and arrived at Cape Town on Oct. 16, where she found the German men-of-war *Stosch*, *Guelseman*, and *Prinz Adalbert*, under the command of Admiral Paschen. The *Guelseman* would rejoin Admiral Knorr's squadron at Zanzibar. The usual visits and courtesies were interchanged and the ports visited. She sailed for the United States on Oct. 22, and expects to reach here sometime in Dec., 1885. Reported by cable from London, Nov. 19, 1885, to have passed St. Helena Oct. 31.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Cebu, Manila, Sept. 19.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Canton, China, Sept. 14.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable at Colombo, Isle of Ceylon, Nov. 18, 1885.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. At Yokohama, Oct. 21.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander T. Nelson. At Foo Choo, China, Sept. 14.  
TRENTON, 4th rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Chefoo, China, Oct. 30.

**Apprentice Training Squadron.**

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Jan. 1, 1886, for the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Jan. 1, 1886, for the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Jan. 1, 1886, for the West Indies.

**On Special Service.**

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York. Ready for sea. Going to Newport.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. A despatch from Washington, D. C., reports her arrival at Key West, Fla., Nov. 23, from Aspinwall Nov. 19. She touched at Roncador Cay on Nov. 20, and took off three men, the last of a party sent by a New York company to dig guano. The *Powhatan* is anchored in the stream awaiting orders from Washington.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Left Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 19, for San Diego and Central American Coast.

Her officers are as follows: Comdr., C. E. Clark; Lieuts., Jos. G. Eaton, Robt. G. Peck; Ensigns, S. E. Woodworth, Jas. P. Parker, Wm. R. Rush, Thos. W. Ryan, Harry Phelps, A. A. Ackerman, M. K. Eyre, W. B. Whittlesey, Albert L. Key; Surgeon, John L. Neilson; P. A. Paymor, M. C. McDonald; P. A. Engr., J. S. Ogden; Asst. Engrs., F. H. Eldridge, Emil Theiss, A. S. Halstead; Draughtsman, W. P. W. Winchell.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schooner. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. The *Brooklyn* was at Newport, R. I., Nov. 26, having run there to test her compasses, and for a test of speed. She is expected to return to New York daily, where final inspection will be made.

**VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.**

For the February number of *Harper*, Sir Edward Reed, who was long Chief Constructor in the British Navy, has written a paper full, it is said, of stirring truth and criticism. It will be published with illustrations.

The Secretary of State has been informed that the Greek Government, preparatory to the approaching naval maneuvers, has placed torpedoes in the Straits of Lyttalia and Salamis, and in certain other waters of their vicinity, and that entrance to such waters has been forbidden.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL WALES, U. S. N., denies that the portraits, for the purchase of which accounts have been disallowed, were of himself, and says they were portraits of former Surgeons-General of the Navy. He also denies responsibility for charging these portraits to wrong appropriations, and says this was probably the act of his subordinates.

The English Admiralty have issued an important fleet circular dealing with the prevention of collisions at sea, and all officers of the military branch are ordered to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new instructions forthwith. The captain shall not entrust the charge of a ship when under way to any officer, whether confirmed or acting, or to any other person, unless he has satisfied himself that such officer or other person is acquainted with them. Every steamship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

In the German Navy even the young executive officers as well as engineer students go through a regular course of stoking, and doing all the work, dirty or otherwise, of the engine room.

ADMIRALS and dockyard laborers, alone of all the classes employed by the English Admiralty, are supposed to be competent to perform their duties after the age of 60 years.

NAVAL officers who know the Pacific station will be sorry to learn of the great storm which has done \$300,000 worth of damage at Iquique. Nearly all the merchants and men of business are Englishmen; and their open-handed hospitality to naval officers is well known and appreciated.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

"I do not believe that a party is strengthened by a navy-yard," says a New Hampshire man. "The number of men who can be employed and whose votes may be secured is not large, while the number of men who are disgruntled because they cannot get work is very large. Portsmouth has become a Democratic city with the navy-yard in its vicinity."

A DESPATCH from Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, says that Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Miller, U. S. N., has been found disqualified for active service by the Naval Retiring Board.

A CALIFORNIA paper calls attention to the fact that there is but little difference between the time made by the *Etruria* on her recent fast trip and the schedule time of the fastest trains running between Omaha and San Francisco, by the Union and Central Pacific lines, 1,928 miles. The schedule time by the fastest train between Omaha and San Francisco is eighty-eight hours, lacking ten minutes, or less

than twenty-two miles per hour. The *Etruria* made an average of 455 miles per day, or almost exactly nineteen miles per hour, within three miles an hour of the trans-continental train, and the time of ocean passage is being steadily cut down.

ADVICES from Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24, 1885, states that the United States steamer *Yantic* has been placed in the dry dock to have her bottom party re-coopered and a new propeller put in. She is expected to be ready to sail about the middle of December. She will go from here to Key West direct and there await orders. The machinists are engaged on the machinery of the *Swarata*. The eight new boilers of the *Alliance* were satisfactorily tested to-day with eighty pounds steam pressure. The *Alliance* continues in commission, and will be here until the spring. The finishing touches are being put on the repairs to the training-ships *Saratoga*, *Jamestown* and *Portsmouth*. They will be ready to leave on their winter cruise about Jan. 1, 1886.

A LETTER has been received by Secretary Bayard from Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, U. S. N., who was sent to Siberia last summer to carry the presents and gratuities awarded by Congress to certain of the natives of that country who befriended the survivors of the *Jeannette*. He reports his arrival at Irkutsk Oct. 21, on his way to the mouth of the Lena River. He says: "My route from St. Petersburg was the one usually followed in summer from Moscow over Nijni Novgorod, Kazan, Perm, and Tloomen. From the latter place to Tomsk the travel by steamer occupied ten days, and thence by wagon to Irkutsk, 17 days. From Tomsk the time used was unusually long, the roads being the worst known for years, owing to the almost constant rains during the past summer. Owing to this unexpected delay on the latter part of the journey I shall have to wait here until the winter road opens to Yakutsk—probably in the early part of November. Cold weather has now set in near Yakutsk, and the only practicable summer travel by boat is interrupted. The usual visits with the officials of Irkutsk have been exchanged. The newly appointed Governor General of East Siberia, Count Ignatieff, is particularly kind and courteous, and promises me all necessary official assistance in my journey to the North."

**NAVY GAZETTE.**

**Ordered.**

Nov. 21.—Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Commander Edward L. Amory, to duty in the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, Boston.

Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, to duty at the Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.

Nov. 24.—Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, to the receiving ship Vermont Dec 1.

Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, to report to the president of the Advisory Board for duty in connection with the machinery of the Chicago in addition to his present duties.

Nov. 25.—Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, to report to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for such duty as may be assigned.

Ensign W. J. Maxwell, to the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

Lieutenant Commander Socrates C. Hubbard, to Powhatan.

Ensign W. J. Maxwell, to Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

**Detached.**

Nov. 21.—Ensign John M. Orchard, from duty on the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer David Smith, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty under the Advisory Board at Chester, Pa.

Gunner Cecil C. Neil, from the receiving ship Independence and placed on sick leave.

Nov. 23.—Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, from duty at the Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from the training ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 25.—Ensign Miles G. Gorgas, from the U. S. S. Blake, N. Y., and ordered to Despatch, Newport.

Ensign Edward Simpson, Jr., from the U. S. S. Blake, N. Y., and ordered to Despatch at Newport.

Pay Director Caspar Schenck, from special duty at San Francisco, and to relieve Paymaster C. P. Wallach, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk.

Pay Director C. P. Wallach, from Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, on reporting of Pay Director Caspar Schenck, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Davis, from Powhatan and ordered to report in person at the Navy Department.

**Leave Extended.**

The leave of Lieutenant John C. Wilson, at present at Edinburgh, Scotland, has been extended one month from Dec. 30, with permission to remain abroad.

**Commissioned.**

Captain A. E. K. Benham, to be a Commodore from Oct. 30, 1885.

Commander George C. Ramey, to be a Captain; and Lieutenant Franklin Hanford, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Oct. 30, 1885.

**Placed on Retired List.**

Gunner Jonathan M. Ballard from Nov. 23, 1885.

**MARINE CORPS.**

DETACHED.—Captain F. H. Corrie, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the receiving ship Vermont Nov. 25.

**Changes in Pacific Squadron.**

Chief Engineer Adamson reported for duty on the *Iroquois*.

Assistant Engineer W. R. King detached from the Hartford and ordered to Mohican.

**CASUALTIES.**

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported

to the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 25, 1885:

John Brady, seaman, Nov. 10, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
George Bobur, corporal, Marines, Nov. 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

**NAVAL ACADEMY.**

The cadets celebrated Thanksgiving Day with athletic exercises, including a foot ball game with the Johns Hopkins University team, in which the cadets were defeated by a score of 12 points to 8. Cadet Cole won the 100-yards dash in 14 seconds. Cadet Craig threw a sixteen-pound ball 32 ft. 6 in. Cadet Childs kicked a football 122 ft. Cadet Anderson threw a baseball 104 yds. 1 ft. Cadet Morris won the 100-yards hurdle race in 17 seconds. Cadet Moore threw a fourteen-pound hammer 57 ft. 6 in. The tug-of-war—first and third divisions against the second and fourth—was won by the former. Cadet Hubbard secured the greased pig, after the porker had got away from its pursuers and jumped into the river. Comdr. Farquhar, commandant of cadets, was referee, and Commander Elmer and Lieutenant Galloway, judges.

The winter gaieties are fairly inaugurated at Annapolis, commencing with a reception Nov. 14, by Chief Engineer Farmer, followed by a hop given by the bachelor officers the Friday evening following, and culminating in the usual Thanksgiving hop, which opens the series of cadet hops and draws many from abroad.

The first cotillion given by the cadets this year was on Thursday afternoon. Saturday evening the week's festivities will close with a hop given by the officers of the Academy.

Ex-Naval Cadet H. A. Wiley, who was recently tried by Court-martial and dismissed from the Naval Academy on the charge of hazing a candidate named Louis L. Driggs, who has since become a cadet, has made frequent visits to the Academy of late for the purpose, it is said, of securing assistance from his classmates looking to his reinstatement.

In a prize shooting match among the marine guard at the Naval Academy, Sergts. Eakins and Brean and Privates Eagle, West, and Gaskin, each scored 48 points out of a possible 50. The prizes were offered by Capt. McLane Tilton, the commanding officer of the barracks.

The command of the Naval Academy marine garison was formally turned over to-day by Captain McLane Tilton to Capt. R. W. Huntington.

**CRUISE OF THE QUINNEBAUG.**

THE recent movements of the *Quinnebaug* are given in a letter from a person on board, who writes as follows:

On Sept. 1 we steamed up the Bosphorus and anchored in Buyukdere Bay within sight of the Black Sea, in close proximity to the summer residence of S. S. Czar, American Minister, and other foreign ambassadors, where we remained until the 7th, when we returned to our former anchorage abreast the Dalma Palace at Constantinople. We bade Constantinople adieu on the evening of the 15th, steamed down the Bosphorus early the next morning, exchanged signals with the British dispatch boat *Fris*, and, in Besika Bay, awaiting the arrival of Sir Drummond Wolff, Special Commissioner to the Sultan, and after breakfast had the usual quarterly target practice with great guns almost within sight of the plains of Marathon, where stood ancient Troy. On the 17th we anchored in Agria Bay, Smyrna Gulf, and occupied the next day at small arm practice. On the 18th we anchored off Smyrna. On the 22d W. H. Taylor, landsman, died after a short illness, and was buried the next day at the Catholic Cemetery, Smyrna, by his shipmates.

Leaving Smyrna on Sept. 25 for a cruise along the Syrian coast, we arrived at the Island of Khios the same evening. It will be remembered that a terrible earthquake took place at this island in 1881 whereby hundreds of persons lost their lives. The *Quinnebaug* was ordered there, rendering valuable assistance in burying the dead, relieving the wounded and restoring order out of chaos. The island is 23 miles long and 18 miles wide, the climate mild and delightful, producing silk, figs, lemons, oranges, wines, oils, almonds, etc. The wines produced here were among the most esteemed of any of the ancient world, and those of the present day still preserve some portion of their ancient celebrity, though the vines have long since perished. We arrived at Vathy, Island of Samos, the Grecian Archipelago, Oct. 1, from Khios. This beautiful island is about 30 miles long and 8 or 9 wide, and was the birthplace of Pythagoras, 500 B. C. It is one of the most productive of the Archipelago. The inhabitants are principally Greeks belonging to the Christian Church, and, though nominally subject to Turkey, are virtually independent, being governed by a Greek appointed by the Sultan and styled the "Prince of Samos." They elect their own Assembly and make laws for their own government.

Early in the morning of Oct. 8 the *Quinnebaug* left Samos, and at sundown anchored in Kos Roads until the following morning, when we proceeded to the Island of Rhodes, famous in tradition as the place where stood the colossal statue of Apollo, erected 278 B. C., one of the seven wonders of the world.

Leaving Rhodes on the 9th we arrived at Lindos, Island of Cyprus, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Oct. 11, remaining thirty hours, when we departed for Beyrout, arriving there on the 13th. The *Quinnebaug* will continue her cruise down the Syrian coast, stopping at Haifa and Joppa, and then proceed to Port Said and Alexandria, Egypt, arriving at the latter place about Nov. 1, when Comdr. Ludlow will be relieved of the command. The weather is very warm and white clothing in daily use. All well.

CHIEF ENGINEER THEODORE ZELLEN, U. S. N., will be retired for age on Tuesday next, Dec. 1, 1885, after an honorable record of service dating from June 15, 1843. Among those bearing public testimony to his valuable and efficient services during and since the war are Admiral Porter, the late Secretary Welles, Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, Chief Engineer B. F. Ingham, etc.

THE Congressional Commission on Ordnance arrived in Pittsburg, Nov. 23, and, under the guidance of a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, visited the principal manufacturing establishments there. The facilities possessed by the firms at Pittsburg for the manufacture of steel for guns and armor plating were clearly set forth at the different establishments, special stress being laid upon the superior quality of the products, owing to the use of natural gas as fuel.

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**SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARET'S  
CARD ON THE LAST PAGE.**

The Bulgarians, under their soldier king Alexan-  
der, having fairly turned the tables in Servia are  
threatening a counter invasion. The latest advices  
are that the Servians on November 26 sent a second  
flag of truce to the Bulgarian lines, proposing an  
armistice. The Bulgarians again refused to enter-  
tain the proposition until the conditions named  
previously—the evacuation of the Widdin district by  
the Servians, and the settlement of the amount of  
war indemnity to be paid by Servia—should be  
complied with. The onward march of the Bulgari-  
ans continues.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

We are always obliged to our constituency for an  
expression of their views as to the conduct of the  
JOURNAL and for any suggestions which may help  
to improve any department of the paper. Hence we  
are glad to receive this week a letter from a veteran  
non-commissioned officer and old subscriber, who,  
in candid terms, advances the opinion that the  
JOURNAL might do more than it does to further the  
wishes and aspirations of the enlisted men of the  
Army, and to present, in a public way, their needs  
and dues with reference to the military service. Our  
correspondent says: "The JOURNAL can do us an  
immense deal of good. We need a champion. It  
should be that champion. The officers have friends  
and social and political influence, and therefore not  
so much in need of the support of a powerful mili-  
tary journal, but the enlisted man, save in rare  
cases, has no influence whatever." Much more fol-  
lows to the same effect, but let us see how it accords  
with the facts. A reference to our pages for the  
past seven or eight years will show that we have  
pretty fully discussed everything connected with  
the moral and physical welfare of the enlisted man.  
His pay, his clothing, accoutrements, comfort in  
barracks, physical development, reward for long and  
faithful service; his punishment, his treatment by  
his superiors, his moral and social elevation, his  
education; all in their turn have received attention,  
and innumerable have been the suggestions to the  
powers that be as to where, in our opinion, improve-  
ment could be made and the tone and efficiency of  
the Service correspondingly increased. More espe-  
cially has this been the case with the non-commis-  
sioned officers, for year after year we have become  
more impressed with the vital necessity to the Army  
of making their condition and prospects of the best.  
It is true we have been obliged to withhold from  
publication many communications, the subject mat-  
ter of which appeared to us too trivial, or too much in  
the spirit of fault-finding without just cause, and we  
have uniformly declined to make the JOURNAL a chan-  
nel for ventilating personal grievances, most of them  
with little or no foundation. We believe in an open,  
free, and soldierlike exposition of affairs and not in  
covert attacks through the medium of the press, and  
have been as careful as possible to exclude all such  
from our columns. We venture, therefore, to sup-  
pose that our correspondent, on reflection, will ac-  
knowledge that he is in error in some of his sup-  
positions, and we are sure that he will find the JOUR-  
NAL ever prompt and ready in the future, as in the  
past, to keep well in view the rights and privileges  
of the enlisted men, and, with due regard to disci-  
pline and the interests of the Army at large, to advo-  
cate with tongue and pen all reasonable propositions  
for their mental, moral, and physical advancement in  
the profession which they have chosen, and to the ele-  
vation of which we have devoted so much thought  
during the past twenty-two years. Their condition  
has certainly greatly improved within that time,  
and in the line of the changes advocated in these  
columns.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury seems to be the gentleman whose special office it is to "deal damnation round," as the old hymn has it. His latest victim is Surgeon J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. Army, who is reported as saying that the decision of the Comptroller in his case, which we published last week, is a complete surprise to him. His European tour was made under orders from Secretary LINCOLN, and results of importance to the medical service of the Army were accomplished. He received his mileage and expects Congress to allow him to keep it. An appeal to Congress is a very uncertain remedy, and it is certainly a great hardship for officers to be thus overhauled in their accounts because they have acted in good faith upon the instructions of the Department from which they are expected to receive their orders. An officer of the Medical Corps of the Navy fares even more hardly at the hands of the Comptroller, Medical Director PHILIP S. WALES, U. S. N., late Surgeon-General. In addition to the checkage made against his salary last week on account of the two fraudulent vouchers for postage stamps and photographs of anatomical specimens, the Comptroller has decided to charge him with the full amount of all the fraudulent vouchers which were proven to be so by the investigations that were made last Spring. Should the Comptroller's decision hold good it would be to Dr. WALES's advantage to resign his commission at once, as the amount involved is probably more than he could ever draw as an officer of the Navy. The Comptroller's decision appears elsewhere in this number.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times credits the Comptroller with an ingenious desire in the case of Dr. BILLINGS to secure the greatest reputation for this country with the least cost to the public exchequer. He says: "In the mission of Dr. BILLINGS America obtained the credit in foreign eyes of being officially represented by one of the ablest and most industrious scientific investigators of this generation. To have gained this fame under the pretence of enlightened Government liberality was a stroke of policy; to afterward recoup the outlay by withholding the amount from Dr. BILLINGS's salary is a flight of genius."

It is understood that Congressman MCADOO is a strong candidate for the chairmanship of the House Naval Committee. In case of his appointment the prospect of the favorable consideration of the bill to regulate promotion in the Navy, introduced by him at the last session, will be largely increased. Whether this is the wisest way to create that flow of promotion which is essential to a healthy military organization, and especially so in the case of the Naval Service, where a long continuance in a subordinate position tends to unfit a man for the functions and responsibilities of command, may be open to question; but that something must be done if we wish to keep the Service up to the requirements of the day, seems to be a foregone conclusion. If a war were to break out to-day, would not the list of captains and commanders be sought, from which to draw the commanders of the fleets and squadrons? We say this without disparagement to the officers who now hold places of high rank, for the experience of the last struggle showed conclusively that it will be the younger men upon whom, as a rule, dependence must be placed. The seniors were the ones who did the hardest and best service a quarter of a century since, and it stands to reason that they are not so well fitted to encounter the vexations, vicissitudes and responsibilities of active warfare, as they were then. The young men must be given an opportunity to rise to positions of command before they are gray-headed, else we shall find that our peace organization will go to pieces at the first note of war.

It is but fair to state in connection with our paragraph of last week that the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has consented to allow the War College to use its water main. This is since the information referred to in the JOURNAL of Nov. 21 was received. It is hoped, too, as a result of our article, that the oil lamps now necessary to light the War College will be replaced by the electric lights from wires tapping the Equipment wires. The facts were, until recently, as stated in the JOURNAL, and the object teaching of Bureau working remains

the same. It was obvious from our article that the want of harmony we spoke of was in the incongruities of the present system and not among the officers themselves. Those at Coasters' Island are, as we are glad to know, living together as one happy family, and smoothing over the infelicities of the existing system of administration by a spirit of mutual accommodation. But this does not alter the system which requires different officers to apply to different bureaus for the same thing. As a correspondent who takes exception to our paragraph of last week says: "Appreciating the dangers of discord the officers are all the more careful to guard against it."

"HAD ERICSSON been listened to on the first breaking out of the war, and his plans adopted, the United States Government would in a year not only have been able to take possession of all the Southern ports, but to have bid defiance even to the great fleets of England and France, in case either nation felt disposed to meddle in our affairs." This is what Admiral PORTER says in his Anecdotes of the Civil War. ERICSSON is still alive; so is his *Destroyer*, of which the Admiral has given so earnest an endorsement. What is being done to determine its value and secure it for our Government? Is it true, as the English papers report, that steps have been taken to secure the *Destroyer* for the defence of British seaports, or to apply the system to an English vessel? "Only one person in the Navy Department," continues the Admiral, "believed in ERICSSON's plans from the first, and that was Comdr. JOSEPH SMITH, a plain, practical man, who thought he saw in the invention what was worthy of encouragement." The Admiral tells an amusing story of his first experience with ERICSSON, who was not in a pleasant humor, evidently regarding him as "an emissary sent by the Department to try and bring him to grief." The interview, as described by the Admiral, concluded as follows:

"Now, Mr. Ericsson," I said, "I have borne a good deal from you to-day; you have mocked at my authority and have failed to treat me with the respect I had a right to expect. I am about to have satisfaction, for on my report depends whether or not your vessel is accepted by the department, so I will tell you in plain terms what I think of your 'iron pot.'" "Say what you please," exclaimed ERICSSON, glaring at me like a tiger ready to spring; "nobody will mind what you say!"

"Well, sir," I continued, "I have looked into the whole thing from A to Z, and—gazing steadily at the inventor, not without apprehensions that he might seize me in his muscular arms and squeeze the breath out of my body—"I will say this to the Government—in writing, too, so that there can be no mistake." "Go on, sir, go on," said ERICSSON; "you will run on a rock directly."

"Well, then," I continued, "I will say that Mr. Ericsson has constructed a vessel—very little iron vessel—which in the opinion of our best naval architect, is in violation of well known principles and will sink the moment she touches the water!" "O," said ERICSSON, "he's a fool!" "But," I continued, "I shall say also, that Mr. Ericsson has constructed the most remarkable vessel the world has ever seen—one that if properly handled, can destroy any ship now afloat, and whip a dozen wooden ships together if they were where they could not manoeuvre so as to run her down."

ERICSSON regarded me in astonishment, then seized my hand and almost shook my arm off. "My God," he exclaimed, "and all this time I took you for a d-d fool, and you are not a d-d fool after all!"

I laughed heartily, as did ERICSSON, and we have been the best of friends ever since.

I telegraphed at once to the Navy Department: "Mr. ERICSSON's vessel is the best fighting machine ever invented, and can destroy any ship of war afloat!"

After examining the *Galena*, I telegraphed: "I am not satisfied with the vessel; she is too vulnerable."

THE London *Naval and Military Gazette* is kind enough to remind us of what our readers are all aware, that the people of this country are living in a fool's paradise. Repeating the statements of our own authorities, it says: "Considering only the ports of Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, it is computed that £665,000,000 are now exposed to destruction or contribution without any source of defence worth speaking of. It is computed that rather more than £12,000,000, if properly applied, would render these ports impregnable. That is to say, a premium of insurance of one and eight-tenths per cent. is required in order to insure this enormous amount of public and private property. If this premium were spread over six years, during which time the defences would be in hand, the annual premium would be only three-tenths per cent." It is a marked characteristic of democratic systems of government in modern times, the *Gazette* says, "that they are comparatively indifferent to those military precautions which are essential to the safety of the State from the attacks of foreign enemies. The encroachments about which they chiefly concern themselves are those of a domestic character. This has been the case in our own islands until quite recently."

HARLOW H. STREET has petitioned the Supreme Court, Dist. of Columbia, for a mandamus upon the Secretary of War to compel him to restore his name to the roll of the Regular Army as Lieutenant, from which he claims he was improperly transferred on June 2, 1874, and placed on the list of supernumeraries. This is one of the cases, it will be remembered, that was investigated by the House Committee on Military Affairs at the last session of Congress with no result. The question was also brought before the District Court last year, but no decision was reached. The claimant contends that the order transferring him was illegal for the reason that the law required that the transfer should be made by Jan. 1, 1884, and that the order of the War Department was dated on Jan. 2, the 1st following on Sunday.

THE troops, whose departure from Fort Keogh is described by our correspondent, returned on Thursday, having been met on Monday thirty miles from the Cheyenne Agency by despatches stating that four companies of the 1st Cavalry from Fort Ouster had arrived at the agency on Rosebud; that the disturbances had been settled without trouble, and the services of Major SNYDER's command were not needed.

ONE of the most remarkable evidences of improvement of our troops in target practice is the great reduction in third class men, and an advance to a higher class. Last year the 4th Infantry had 163 third class, this year only 23; 9th Infantry, 93, now only 1; 21st Infantry, 201, now 16. These three regiments, which had last year 457 third class men, have now only 36 third class men.

THE *Chicago* is to be launched at Chester at 10.15 on Tuesday next. The Secretary of the Navy, the Advisory Board, and other officials from the Navy Department will be present.

A WEEK from Monday next the 1st session of the 49th Congress commences. The first business to be transacted will be the election of presiding officers of both Houses, the death of Vice President Hendricks making the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate necessary. Either Senator EDMUNDS or LOGAN will be elected to this office. Mr. Justice MILLER, of the Supreme Court, is reported to hold to the opinion that as the Senate at the last session did not terminate the tenure of office of Mr. EDMUNDS as President *pro tem*, he is still the President *pro tem*, until the Senate elects his successor. This tenure, Justice MILLER says, is not limited by a single session, for the Senate is a body in *perpetuo*, not expiring by limitation, as does the House. If Senator LOGAN is chosen, the defeated candidate for Vice President will stand in the position of legitimate successor to the successful candidate for President, in the event of his death. Mr. CARLISLE will undoubtedly be again elected speaker of the House. The next business in order will be the appointment of committees of the House. The committees of the Senate were organized during the special session of that body in March last. Some few changes will be made necessary by reason of the election of new Senators. The Military and Naval Committees of this body will stand the same as during the special session. The Military Committee consists of WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Chairman, and Senators CAMERON, HARRISON, HAWLEY, COCKRELL, MAXEY, HAMPTON and CAMDEN, members. The Naval Committee—Senator J. D. CAMERON, Chairman, and Senators HALE, MAHONEY, MILLER, McPHERSON, JONES, FARLEY, BUTLER and DAWES, members. Senator LOGAN, should he not be chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate, will be placed on the Military Committee, and may be made its chairman in place of Senator SEWELL, who was elevated to the chairmanship by reason of the delay in Senator LOGAN's re-election.

For the House Committees, Representative BUTTERWORTH is mentioned for the chairmanship of the Military Committee and Representative MCADOO as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. Of the fourteen members of the Military Committee only five—WOLFORD, STEELE, BAYNE, LAIRD, and CUTCHEN—were re-elected, four being Republicans and the other a Democrat. These gentlemen will no doubt again serve on the committee. Seven members of the Naval Committee were returned—MCADOO, WISE, BALLANTINE, HARMER, THOMAS, GOFF, and BOUTELLE.

The complete list of members of the House of Representatives shows 182 Democrats, 142 Republicans, and 1 Greenback Democrat. Of the Democrats 110 were in the last Congress, and of the Republicans 84. The Democratic majority will be about one half as large as in the last Congress. Among those who have ceased to be members are GEN. ROSECRANS, SLO

cum, and Keifer; Col. Theo. Lyman and T. P. Oehltree, and Messrs. J. F. Finerty, S. S. Cox, Leopold Morse, Wm. E. Robinson, and Wm. Dorahelmer.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes: "Some gossip has started the report that an attempt is to be made to revive the office of General of the Army, with the purpose of advancing General Sheridan to that place and elevating General Hancock to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The proposition, without names, would have to go through Congress. An Army officer, who talked about the scheme, said to-day to a reporter: 'If there is such a scheme on foot, those who are engineering it had better be careful that they do not make a mistake in their calculations. They should bear in mind that if the office is created the duty of filling it will devolve upon the President. In view of the facts that General Hancock has seen seven or eight years more service than General Sheridan, that he outranked him as Brigadier and as Major-General in both the volunteer and regular service, and that he is and has been for years a Democrat of such prominence as to deserve whatever favors can be shown by the Democratic party, it would not be at all unlikely that the President would select him to be General of the Army if he had the opportunity, leaving General Sheridan where he is now.' As a matter of fact, no such scheme would be undertaken unless President Cleveland had been consulted and had clearly indicated his purpose to appoint in order of seniority, Lieutenant General Sheridan becoming General and Major-General Hancock becoming Lieutenant General. This excellent plan, giving an advance not to two officers alone but throughout the list, we have often advocated in the JOURNAL."

It is not surprising that the attempt of Mr. Cyrus W. Field to honor the memory of Andre should be received with popular disfavor. It is not the erection of a monument to mark the place of Andre's execution that is objected to; it is the endeavor to establish in this country by monumental record the English estimate of Andre in place of that which is generally received here. This American estimate of Andre was well expressed by Judge Noah Davis in a speech on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. The service of a spy, said Judge Davis, may often be the most honorable self-devotion of a soldier. "But Andre was no common spy. His service had no trait or tinge of honor to a soldier. His previous correspondence with Arnold shows him to have been a briber and corrupter. In going to meet Arnold he faced none of the dangers of a spy, for he went under the protection of the wretch he had corrupted. The business of Andre was, therefore, dishonorable to a soldier, and scarce less detestable than the treason of Arnold. But Washington gave him an honorable trial by a council of his superiors in rank. His guilt was confessed. His conviction was just, and his fate deserves no pity. His unholy ambition led him to a crime which ought to be a soldier's scorn. Instead of a British generalship, he won a felon's grave, and his memory shall not rise to dim the fame of his judges."

THE Philadelphia Press, referring to the fact that Colonel Lamont, private secretary, and family have gone to board for the winter with Colonel William H. Crook, disbursing clerk at the Executive Mansion, says: "Colonel Crook is a cousin of General Crook, U. S. A., the gallant Indian fighter and a favorite candidate for the soon-to-be-vacant major generalship. General Sheridan's handsome and manly tribute to Crook in his just issued annual report is considered here as indicating a very cordial good will towards him on his part for that promotion." The Omaha Herald, however, thinks that the President ought to relieve General Crook of the burdens and injustice of fighting the Indians and mal-administration in Arizona, so that when Brigadier-General O. O. Howard becomes a major general he (Crook) can return to his old military home in Omaha and the Department of the Platte, where, when he is retired, like Summers and the rest, he can live with those who know how to appreciate his character as a man and to estimate his services as a soldier.

THE Secretary of War having decided that 1st Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, reverts to his former status as senior 1st Lieutenant of his regiment after the expiration of the last session of Congress, when his nomination to captain was left unacted upon, the following promotions in the 3d Cavalry have been made: 1st Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever to be captain March 4, 1885, vice Simpson, expired by constitutional limitation; 2d Lieutenant G. H. Morgan to be 1st lieutenant Nov. 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted to captain; 3d Lieutenant D. H. Boughton to be 1st lieutenant Jan. 27, 1885, vice French, wholly retired; 2d Lieutenant F. O. Johnson to be 1st lieutenant Jan. 31, 1885, vice Schwatka, resigned.

AT THE Woolwich and Sandhurst Academies a cadet, whose father is a civilian, pays a contribution of £125, and this, with the current expenses of residence at Woolwich or Sandhurst, brings up the total cost of his maintenance to about £190 or £190 a year. The son of a General or Admiral with more than £800 a year pays £200, or with less than £800, £70. The son of a Colonel, or of an officer of relative rank, pays £200 a year, while below such rank the contribution is £40. Queen's cadets and Queen's Indian cadets pay nothing. The sons of officers who have died in the Service, and whose families are left in pecuniary distress, are admitted for £30 a year; the widows of officers who are not in distress must pay for their sons the price determined by the father's rank.

DR. THÜRMER, of the German Navy, in an article in the *Marine-Vereinsblatt*, divides the coasts of America into the tropical, northern, and southern temperate zones, and arrives at the conclusion that malaria and yellow fever prevail in most of the ports of the tropical region of America (from the 33d degree of northern latitude to the 24th degree of southern latitude), but that the ports of the two temperate zones are healthy. Both diseases show themselves most severely and dangerously chiefly during the hot season. The dispositions for the voyages of vessels ought consequently to be made in such a manner that the stay at those ports is during the cool season, which is for the northern hemisphere from November to April, and for the southern from June to November. May is considered a dangerous month in either zone.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a regretful account of the halcyon days he once enjoyed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., where, he says: "When company — was stationed there, it bore the reputation of being the best working crowd at that post, and the most of the extra duty men there were selected from it. Its members had privilege there to sit down to their meals in their shirt sleeves, or any kind of overclothing that would suit their taste and go around in any shape or form, as they would prefer." This has been followed by transfer to another post, where "blue clothes must be worn at meals," a fact which he deprecates, and sighs for the "good old times" at Fort A. Lincoln.

AN English engineer, well known in railway circles, says that American bridge builders are, for bridges of all ordinary sizes, completely cutting the English builders out of the market for Canada and other colonies, and this is chiefly due to Board of Trade rules, which, instead of improving, have caused the depreciation of English bridges, by the use of the common material which will stand the four and five tons tensile and compressive strains.

READERS who wish their files of the JOURNAL bound may be glad to learn that the establishment of E. Walker's Son, 14 Dey street, New York, is accustomed to do this and other bookbinding work in a satisfactory manner. It is one of the oldest as well as one of the best binderies in the city.

A VALUABLE work, suitable for a holiday present to members of the military services, is the "Life Studies of the Great Army," by Edwin Forbes, containing sixty-five historical etchings and forty plates illustrating the life of the Union Armies during the Civil War. The series complete in portfolio are for sale by W. W. Robacher, Rochester, N. Y. Descriptive circular and price list furnished on application.

IN the case of Moffatt and Field against Stephen Kurtz, appealed from the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, the decision of the lower court has been reversed. The effect is that neither a police officer nor a private citizen, in his capacity as such officer or citizen, can lawfully arrest, without a warrant or order of military authority, a deserter from the U. S. A.

THE Canadians are rejoicing that the new Canadian Pacific Road brings Victoria, B. C., within sixteen days from London. Freight shipped from London, November 7, and Montreal, November 15, arrived in Victoria November 23.

WE learn that large orders for small arms have been received in this country from Europe, among the reports being one that Turkey has placed an order here for two hundred thousand magazine guns.

BIDS for furnishing 50,000 pounds of powder for field guns (L. K. type) will be opened at the Army Ordnance Bureau on Friday, Nov. 27.

THE proceedings in the court-martial case of 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Artillery, have gone to the President.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, members of the Board of Visitors to the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, N. Y., will make the semi-annual inspection of the school: Col. James C. Duane, Col. Quincy A. Gilmore, Lieut.-Col. Cyrus R. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. Walter Macfarland (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, is relieved from Fort Myer, and will report for duty in the office of the Chief Signal officer (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

Leave is granted Assistant Quartermaster James M. Marshall for one month (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

Leave is extended to Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, adjutant 9th Cavalry, for two months; 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 7th Cavalry, one month (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. May H. Stacey, 12th Infantry, is extended four days (S. O. 251, Nov. 27, D. East).

Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, will report to the superintendent general recruiting service to conduct a detachment of troops to the Department of the Platte for assignment to 7th Infantry; will then join his station in Washington (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.).

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Clarke, Tex., of which Lieut. Col. J. R. Smith, Surgeon, is President; and Capt. J. G. Ballance, J. A., Capt. J. A. Smith, 19th Inf., was, Nov. 14, tried on the charge of "conduct unbecoming," etc., the specifications alleging facts in substance the same as those upon which Lieut. Payne was convicted, as reported in the JOURNAL of Nov. 14, viz.: playing poker with gamblers, Moore and "Jigger," and refusing to pay his losses. He was found not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc., and sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post, where his company may be serving for the period of twelve months, but not thereby to be excused from duty, and to forfeit to the United States one-half his monthly pay per month for the same period. In his comments on this case, General Stanley says:

The reviewing authority differs entirely with the court upon the finding to the charge. Useless as it may be to comment upon the decisions of a General Court-martial, he thinks it necessary in this case to say, that the rulings of the court are almost invariably in opposition to the Government and in favor of the accused, and present inconsistencies too numerous to be pointed out in this review. They prepared the way to a finding of mildness not warranted by the evidence and to a sentence totally inadequate to the deserts of the case. Incidents occurred in this trial which are new and objectionable, and show lack of principle.

The applications of the accused for witnesses then in distant parts of the country, upon his affidavits that they were necessary to the defence, who, thereafter, when present at the place of sitting of the court during its sessions, were never brought by him before it to give testimony; the hiding away of citizen witnesses for the prosecution, who, when caught and compelled to come before the court, stood mute; and the refusal of citizen witnesses for the defence to answer proper questions of the Judge Advocate on cross-examination; all without any apparent object other than to tax the government unwarrantably and in every possible way to hinder the court in arriving at the facts, give to the method of this defence an extraordinary character which cannot be too strongly condemned.

With the expression of dissent heretofore set forth, the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT KEOGH, M. T.

NOVEMBER 22, 1885.

THE post was all quiet till Saturday evening, when about 9 o'clock a telegram announced "disturbances among the Northern Cheyennes at the Rosebud, and calling for immediate assistance, as the agent and settlers were being threatened;" then life began at Keogh. It seemed like old times to see orderlies running to and fro, wagons being loaded up, and the soldiers equipped for field duty. The post was all busy and astir till late that night, and work began again early in the morning. By 10 o'clock the troops required were ready, and the column moved out of the garrison.

The command is under Maj. Snyder, of the 5th Infantry. The troops with him are one troop of cavalry and a detachment of infantry. The cavalry (G, 7th Cav.) is officered by Capt. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Brewer and 2d Lieut. Mann. The troop numbers 54 men. The infantry is under 1st Lieut. Liggett and numbers 15 men. The column has three mule teams and rations and forage for 12 days.

The trouble is on the Rosebud, about 78 miles west of Keogh. The Indians number about 150, and are under "White Bull." "Old timers" here say there is nothing in it, and that it is only a scare of the agent gotten up for some purpose. Their chief was at Keogh this morning, and it seems very strange indeed that if there is trouble up there, he with some of his braves should be down here spending his time trading. The "old timers" are probably right.

#### ARMY TITLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of last week you answered the criticisms of a correspondent regarding the misuse of Army titles, in referring to General McClure as of that rank, by calling attention to the fact that the officer named was nominated for the brevet of Brigadier-General and confirmed by the Senate.

By reference to your files, you will find in the issue of April 3, 1885, an extended list of confirmations, among whom are the following officers now in Service, whose positions in this regard are similar to General McClure's:

To be Major-Generals.—Cols. Ruger, 18th Inf., and Horace Brooks, 4th Art.

To be Brigadier-Generals.—Cols. Daniel McClure, Asst. P. M. G.; Franklin F. Flint, 8th Inf., and Delaney Floyd-Jones, 6th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Morrow, 38th Inf., and Majors Robt. Macfeely and Beekman DeBarry, Commissioners of Subsistence; R. M. Batchelder, Quartermaster, and H. Clay Wood, A. A. G.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Wm. A. Rucker, Wm. R. Gibson and Wm. B. Rochester, Paymasters, and others.

These officers were for several months addressed in orders and official communications by this brevet title, and it seems to me, under the circumstances, that they have the right to be addressed, except, perhaps, in official documents, by their brevet titles. I think, therefore, that you were correct in referring to Gen. McClure as of that rank. W. B. R.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE GENERAL STAFF N. G. S. N. Y.

ALTHOUGH the result of the recent election in New York involves no change in the chief command of the National Guard, yet there is much discussion and some anxiety as to the changes in the General Staff that may follow the inauguration of David B. Hill as Governor. In the absence of definite information, rumors of a most conflicting nature are afloat. One day we learn that there will be a clean sweep, the next it is asserted that all the present incumbents will be retained; next we are told that Adjutant-General Farnsworth will vacate the Adjutant-Generalship to accept a position in Washington, and that General D. D. Wylie will be his successor, and this in its turn is succeeded by the statement that General Farnsworth is not a candidate for a Washington position.

The present heads of the different departments and their assistants have performed their duties in an efficient manner, and but little, if any, improvement could be made by changing them. On the contrary the triennial sweep of the entire General Staff has heretofore been attended with results so detrimental to the progress and improvement of the Guard, that many of our best citizen soldiers are now in favor of a permanent staff, at least in the most important offices. The officers on duty in the working departments of the staff have acquired an experience, the fruits of which we are just beginning to gather. There is danger that with the appointment of a new staff the Guard would revert to its condition four or five years ago, when the present movement for practical improvement was started. It is a matter of vital interest to the State and to the troops that the Governor should maintain the policy of good sense which he has so far manifested in matters relating to the National Guard, who testified to their appreciation of it at the polls. The fewer changes there are made, especially in the more important departments, the better for the Guard, but if changes are unavoidable we would suggest that the principle of promotion for merit might well be applied here, and the necessary qualifications in military competency and familiarity with the duties of the office to be discharged, secured by the selection of competent men now in subordinate positions.

The choice for the mainly ornamental staff positions matters but little, and the chief consideration is to select men of means and proper standing; but the Adjutant-General's, Ordnance, Subsistence, Quartermaster's, Rifle, Medical Departments, etc., require men able to deal promptly with any question which may arise in connection therewith; and such a capacity can only be acquired by experience.

## ARMY OFFICERS AND STATE CAMPS.

THE *Portland Argus*, some time ago, published the following:

We hope that the report to the War Department will show less of that fulsome praise and flattery than has characterized previous reports of inspections by officers detailed for that purpose. Hospitable treatment by headquarters and regimental staff officers is to be expected, among gentlemen who are supposed to occupy these positions, and neither the War Department nor the State Militia are benefited by reports that are mostly or in great part taken up in recounting the treatment the inspecting officer receives. What the State needs is a statement by a competent officer, whose education, ability, and service entitles his views to consideration, of the shortcomings in our militia, as they come to his notice while in camp, both in discipline, drill, and general conduct from what they should be or from the standard of the Regular Army. Faults should be carefully noticed and corrections made to the proper officers, so that they may not occur again. Many suggestions will occur or should occur, as will tend to the benefit of the militia, and these should be discussed with the proper officers with the greatest latitude, and, in fact, if the State is to receive any benefit from the visits of Army officers, a great deal of hard work is necessary rather than "winning and dining" and spreading on reports of the courteous treatment of "General This" or "Colonel That."

On Sunday, November 22, the *Boston Herald*, with reference to the report of an Army officer detailed by the War Department to observe last summer's encampments of the Massachusetts troops says:

The taffy furnished our troops is swallowed by the boys with greater or less satisfaction, according to the particular amount of sweetness dealt out to the command to which the militiaman belongs. It is quite probable that Massachusetts has seen the last of regular officers detailed by the General Government to attend its camps. The little information gleaned from them comes too high, and a board of inspectors, consisting of competent officers, to serve five years, and paid a liberal salary, would be much more satisfactory.

While of course we do not agree with all implied in the above quotations, they nevertheless furnish a hint upon which officers will do well to act in future. Ever since the introduction of observations of State troops by officers of the Army we have been aware that the reports resulting from these observations were subjected to such criticisms. We have naturally closely observed the State troops for a number of years, keeping posted with regard to such as are beyond our personal reach, through a competent corps of correspondents, and can readily distinguish the real character of a report.

Besides this our attention has frequently been called to the matter by the State troops themselves, the better portion of whom are dissatisfied with the mere glittering generalities, exaggerations of good

points, ignoring of defects, avoidance of minute criticism and attention to detail which characterizes some of these reports. There is no doubt that officers who make flattering reports do so with the best intention, but they nevertheless mislead the War Department, the troops reported on, and the general public as well. Few, if any State troops, are in the state of efficiency that might be inferred from the reports on some of those of our neighboring States. They do not themselves claim all the excellent qualities attributed to them, insisting only that they are composed of superior material, mentally and physically, and capable of being moulded into good soldiers. To accomplish this is the object of camps and the detail of observers. We readily grant that in point of intelligence and physique our State troops compare favorably with any body of soldiers in the world, but they lack—first, discipline; second, discipline; and third, discipline; and in view of this fact, well-known especially to Army officers, it seems incomprehensible that so many in their reports dwell with so much gusto on the spectacle of a review, dress parade or other show exhibitions, while the performance of practical work, and especially guard duty, which is the true test of military discipline, is dismissed with a passing notice. Good critics say that the Pennsylvania camps were killed by reviews for several years in succession.

The best class of National Guardsmen, those who have soldierly instincts, desire no flattery, but a frank pointing out of defects, small as well as large; and it is this class which, year after year, expresses its disappointment at the meagre and incomplete reports. The "hurrah" element of the National Guard, those who enter for personal glorification and a good time only, are the ones who appreciate fulsome reports of their antics. Accounts prepared, as too many are, with the sole object of pleasing this element, by avoiding every allusion to defects, be they ever so glaring, can be of no use to the troops inspected, the States to which they belong, nor to the War Department which sends out its officers for the purpose of obtaining complete and full information on a subject which is daily gaining in importance. Justice to all and charity to none are the principles which should govern in this matter.

## THE NEW YORK CAMP.

In his report to the War Department, the substance of which appeared last week, Colonel Closson thus refers to the working of the Staff departments at the New York State Camp:

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, General Wylie; Assistant, Colonel Story. To these gentlemen were also assigned the duties of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments, all property responsibility being devolved upon one and the same officer by the State code; and all these duties, multifarious and exacting as they were, received an attention that never failed either in completeness or rapidity of execution. Much of the work of these important departments was done under my own observation, and I can only imperfectly state the respect I feel for the capacity and energy displayed in its performance and the system by which so much is accomplished with so little friction. A regiment appearing in the early afternoon of Saturday gets itself comfortably into quarters at once, two men in a tent, and makes its first parade the same evening. The encampment secures the greatest possible amount of the limited time from one Saturday to another for tactical instruction. The method of arrival and departure of issue and receipts of property is so systematized and perfected that each regiment takes up its military duties at once upon the Saturday of its arrival and carries them forward to the very moment of its departure. I have gone into the process with some detail, because it illustrates the ease and rapidity with which the State could at any time put a regiment in the field thoroughly equipped and provided for.

The feeding system has been so minutely described in these columns that it is not necessary to repeat any description of it here and we will only give his comments on the matter, which are as follows:

"The men have nothing to do with their meals except to eat them, nor in the limited time given each regiment, could any experience be acquired in the proper preparation of food that could be of benefit; and it would be gained if at all, as it so often is in the Regular Service, at the expense of the stomachs of those concerned and by great interference with the more important objects of the camp."

"The contract system, as applied to the 12th Regiment (on duty at Fort Wadsworth last year), was an utter failure. As applied at camp, it is a marked success. One reason is in the skilled use of means and the thorough knowledge of material on the part of the contractor. This is so perfected as to permit ample provisions of the best quality of food. The Regular soldier roughs it generally because he cannot do anything else. The National Guardsman would doubtless rough it for as good a reason, but now he has only a week instead of five years for his culinary experiments, and to take him from his usual surroundings and to substitute the waste, complaint and sickness that inevitably follows ignorance and imperfect cooking for the so thoroughly liberal and efficient provision already made would, I think, be a very long step backward."

These remarks completely coincide with the views on the subject frequently expressed in the JOURNAL, yet other competent officers hold different opinions on this matter of subsistence. As an instance we quote the remarks of another distinguished officer, Gen. R. H. Jackson, in his report on the New Hampshire camp, who says on the same subject: "The messing of the troops was admirably conducted, but I think the system is at fault. It is to be desired that

the troops should be able to subsist themselves and that rations should be purchased, issued, and cooked in the same manner as in the Army. The rations might be differently constituted, but it should be prepared for the table by the men themselves, under the direction of their officers. I do not think this plan would be found impracticable and the officers and soldiers would soon learn to be able to live in the field with hired caterers. This would add greatly to their efficiency." With the highest respect for Gen. Jackson, it is our opinion that under the circumstances governing State encampments, the feeding by caterers is the most suitable method.

The prompt methods of the Pay Department, under General Rich, are so well known that we forbear to allude to them here, and proceed to the following report on the Adjutant-General's Department: Gen. Farnsworth and Col. Phisterer. Col. Phisterer was in immediate charge and present during the encampment. He was assigned to duty as post adjutant. The morning reports, the ration returns, the pay-rolls, all passed through his office; he was thereby brought into direct official contact with the 1st sergeants throughout. His office was, in fact, a school of instruction for the 1st sergeants, and I spent much of my time there, a witness of the difficulties and questions constantly referred to him for solution, and which were often of curious interest, as evincing a determination on the part of these sergeants to get hold of the exact nature of their duties and a desire to learn everything belonging to them. Better material never existed, if it could be in all cases wisely used.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Briggs and Colonel McGrath. These gentlemen were present in camp except when called away temporarily for inspection of clothing or organizations elsewhere. No formal inspections of the men were held, in order to interfere as little as possible with the routine of duty laid down in the orders establishing camp, but one or both of these gentlemen were in attendance upon all drills and parades and formations in camp, and on the range, visiting the guards and sentinels and keeping a constant lookout upon the administration of all matters.

A study of the reports of the Adjutant-General's office for the last four years show that the supervision of the Inspector General's Department is most comprehensive and vigilant, and that the necessities and deficiencies of the National Guard have been admirably appreciated and fully set forth.

The management of the Medical Department and the sanitary condition of the camp under Gen. Jos. D. Bryant come in for their well-deserved share of favorable comment, and at the close the Colonel says:

A medical officer, with stretcher and hospital knapsack, was always present on the range at the firing point, and another, similarly provided, in attendance at battalion drill. I am not quite clear whether, in the latter case, the apparatus is not a little too suggestive. The path to glory sometimes leads by the hospital, it is true, but there is no need to carpet the road thither. I think some little instruction in the matter of "first aid to the injured," and certainly some drill of men as stretcher-bearers, would not be impertinent. In the one case of the use of the stretcher that I saw the man fortunately had been overcome by clams. Had it been a dislocated limb or bodily wound, he would have found the cadenced step extremely disagreeable, if not dangerous.

With regard to arms and equipment the report says:

It is the intention to substitute, as fast as opportunity offers, the grained leather belt and bronzed steel scabbard. In actual service it would be found necessary, probably, to throw away the knapsack, and to transfer the weight of the loaded cartridge box to the shoulder. The carriage of ammunition gathered to one or two points on the waist belt alone is physically injurious. When experience shall have tested the value of the various styles of equipment now on trial in the Army, the National Guard will be ready to select accordingly.

## THE SEWELL AND SLOCUM MILITIA BILLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE opening of the columns of the JOURNAL for discussion in regard to the Sewell and Slocum bills for the improvement of the militia is a most admirable idea. I desire to take advantage of it by suggesting the following as an additional section to those bills, to carry into effect the suggestion made by the Adjutant General of the Army in his last annual report:

"Section —. Whenever the active militia of any State or Territory are armed with rifles of obsolete pattern, or which are of different calibre from the service rifle of the Army, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to receive such arms from the authorities of such State or Territory, and to issue in exchange therefor a similar number of Springfield rifles, such rifles to be of the most improved pattern, and the exchange to be made without regard to the state of accounts existing between the State or Territory effecting such exchange and the General Government, and without affecting the right of the former to receive its quota of ordnance stores under the other sections of this act."

"When the arms surrendered by any State or Territory in making such exchange are its own property, it shall also be the owner of those received by it in exchange therefor." FORTY-FIVE CALIBRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, '85.

The following letter has been received by the President of the National Guard Association, Gen. Wingate, from the Adjutant General of the State of New York:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Nov. 14 in relation to the meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States, and in reply to the request contained therein that I suggest such alterations or amendments to both the bills referred to as may appear to me necessary, submit the following:

I earnestly favor an increase of the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia as proposed in both the Slocum and Sewell bills, but some of the conditions thereto I cannot approve.

I think the number apportioned to each Congressional District should not exceed 350, and that any part of the quotas of a State or Territory not expended in any one year should be added to the quota of the year next ensuing, as is now done under the existing law.

The arms and equipments issued under the provisions of this act should, in my opinion, remain the property of the States and Territories respectively, and such part of the bills as provide for accountability to the United States stricken out.

The troops should go into camp for such length of time and as often (not exceeding once in two years) as the Governors of the several States may direct.

The establishment of rifle ranges and the direction of rifle practice should be left to the direction of the Governors of the several States.

I earnestly advocate that there should be incorporated in any bill that may be presented to Congress the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of the Army, in his recent report, that all obsolete arms now in the hands of the militia of the several States be immediately exchanged for improved Springfield rifles calibre 45, and appropriate ammunition therefor.

I shall endeavor to be present at the meeting in Washington on 15th December; in any event will see that New York is represented.

I am, General, etc.

J. G. FARNSWORTH, Adjt.-General.

Major Andrew D. Hepburn, of Philadelphia, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association writes us as follows:

"The ridiculously inadequate appropriation has not been increased since 1865. The National Guard Association of the United States, composed of officers and ex-officers of the National Guard of the different States, have been making a united and sustained effort for several years to have this appropriation increased, and we think there is a fair prospect of our being successful at the coming session of Congress, if all those who are, or should be, interested in such an important matter will 'lend a hand.' I, therefore, as one of the Executive Committee of the said Association, and, as an appreciative reader of your very valuable paper, take the liberty of writing to you to suggest that you aid us as far as you think proper between this and the meeting of Congress, to bring before the National Guard of the different States the importance of seconding the Association in their efforts to secure the appropriation referred to, by writing to their respective Congressmen on the subject."

#### SIGNAL INSTRUCTION IN THE MILITIA.

WHILE its usefulness on the battlefield has been proven in many instances, yet the most fruitful field for a good Signal Corps is during a riot in a thickly-populated city. Of course any intelligent mob will first destroy the means of communication of the enemy, and in such cases the troops will have to depend entirely upon the efficiency of their signal men. The establishment of a signal organization has been very successful in the 2d Division. In the 1st Division it is alleged that a Signal Corps is maintained, but very little is known about its proceedings and performance. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has for years past advocated the general establishment of Signal Corps in the National Guard, with but little success however. It is very gratifying therefore to see that a contemporary takes up the matter, and its account in a recent issue, as to how the rudiments are taught, proved no doubt very interesting, especially to novices in the art. Signal detachments are excellent institutions as long as they are kept within proper bounds and not allowed to overshadow the legitimate duties of the organizations which maintain them, nor to develop into "weather bureaux," for which there is no need in the National Guard. As the Army Signal Department intends soon to withdraw the present General Service Code, and to substitute for it an arrangement based on the Morse alphabet, it would be well not to waste much time on the present alphabet, but wait until the new system, which involves an entirely new arrangement, is published.

#### GENERAL McCLELLAN'S OPINION.

A FEW weeks before his death Gen. McClellan wrote for *Harper* an article on "The Militia and the Army," which will be printed in the January number. Gen. McClellan insists upon the need in this country of a trained soldiery ready to cope with invasions, Indian uprisings, or riots, and recommends a careful reorganization of the Army with an increase of its strength.

#### A MILITIA CLUB.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: "A correspondent suggests the establishment of a Militia Club in London on a social and professional basis. The idea seems to be a good one. There is no doubt that the militia will grow in importance. Militia officers will have to exert themselves more than ever to show their qualifications for command. An institution where they could meet when in London, and at which classes could be held for their instruction in tactics and lectures delivered on professional subjects, ought to prove of immense advantage."

#### NEW YORK.

THE Forty-seventh Regiment Fair, which has been held at the new armory during the present week, was a success in every respect, in spite of the ridiculous antics of a certain element in the veteran corps of the regiment, who were inclined to be disagreeable because they were not accorded a position of sufficient prominence at the ceremonies attendant upon the recent opening of the new armory. "Veterans" should have learned by this time that the whole world, and the National Guard particularly, continue their serene courses, whether they do approve or not.

Assistant Adjutant General Stonehouse, N. G. S. N. Y., whose death from paralysis occurred in Washington Nov. 23, was one of the best known men in the National Guard, having been on duty in the Adjutant General's office since 1862. He was born in Kent, England, about 1812, and came to this country in 1840, settling in Albany. During the days of volunteer fire departments he was one of the most pronounced workers of the machine in that city. Since the war Gen. Stonehouse has been of invaluable service to the

State from his extensive knowledge of military matters during the war, and his wonderful memory of persons and events. He has collected \$2,000,000 of war claims from the Government for the State of New York where others failed to accomplish anything. This work has taken him to Washington great deal. In a G. O. announcing the death of General Stonehouse, Adjt.-Gen. Farnsworth says: "For almost a quarter of a century he has with devotion, courage, and unswerving loyalty and integrity labored in the interests of the State, and at last he has died as he has lived, at the post of duty. His knowledge of and personal acquaintance with the public men of the country was extensive, and his death will be generally mourned by those who knew and appreciated his worth, and who will deeply sympathize with his family in their affliction. His loss to the National Guard, and particularly to the Department in which he so long served, is one almost irreparable. As a remark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the flags at these Headquarters and the State Arsenal be displayed at half-staff until including the day of the funeral, (Saturday, Nov. 23) and upon the Regimental and Company Armories on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order."

The new armory of the 3d Battery, one of the most meritorious commands of the 2d Division, is nearing its completion. Capt. H. S. Rasquin hoisted the national colors over the building last week in celebration of its roofing in.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Welch, of the 66th Regiment, has been appointed a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of Capt. Eugene Root, 27th Separate Company of Elmira, charged with having defrauded the State and county by false vouchers.

If the trip of the 13th Regiment to Europe becomes a reality, they will probably be accompanied by the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn.

The Creedmoor reception of the 23d Regiment on Saturday, Nov. 21, was an elegant affair. Gen. E. S. Molineux reviewed the regiment, which exhibited all the steadiness for which it is so justly celebrated.

It gives us pleasure to notice that the 11th and 32d regiments appear to exhibit new signs of life. The former under the management of Col. Stewart is recruiting rapidly, and the incompetent element which brought it so near to complete ruin are rapidly eliminated. The 32d had a champagne party on Thanksgiving Day at Canandaigua, which proved quite interesting. Col. Finkbeiner has instituted a lecture season, to begin on Thursday, Dec. 3, when he will lead off with a paper on "The Guardsmen in the Army and in his company quarters."

The annual dinner of the officers of the 12th regiment is fixed for Monday, Dec. 7.

The 2d Division Signal and Telegraph Corps has elected the following officers for the year: Major George R. Herbert, president; Corpl. Wilbur F. Herbert, Jr., treasurer; Chas. W. Blackburne, secretary; and Maj. Herbert, Capt. H. D. Perrine, and Privts. Dickson and Goodman, directors.

It is to be hoped that the project of an officers' association in the 1st Division will be pushed with all the energy which the importance of the subject demands.

Col. Stewart, of the 11th regt., has appointed P. H. Williams of the 7th regt., his adjutant. The ranks of the 7th regt. are furnishing officers for many organizations, and thus Col. Closson's statement that the regiment is "West Point without the mathematics" is almost daily verified.

The resignation of Quartermaster Reuben A. Britton, of the 9th regt., has been accepted with regret. He was originally a member of the 7th, and has been quartermaster of the 9th since 1879.

The 23d regt. have decided to have no ball this season. Some of the companies are now experimenting to drill by bugle call, for which purpose a discharged bugler from the Regular Army has been secured.

#### Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE 7th Regiment publish the following roll of honor of those distinguished for long and faithful service. Peter Braisted's first enlistment dates back as far as June 2, 1845, while the last man on the list, Ord. Sergt. E. W. Price, first joined the regiment Dec. 13, 1875:

Peter D. Braisted, Jr., William B. Freeman, Emmons Clark, Wm. H. Kipp, Don Alonzo Pollard, Jas. C. Abrams, Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., George Moore Smith, Wm. C. Casey, Whitman S. Lent, Geo. W. Lewis, Henry S. Steele, Richard Allison, S. L. H. Ward, Jr., John A. Tackaberry, George Gregory, James E. Ware, William M. Morgan, William B. Coughtry, Robert S. Ferguson, Edward J. Love, George A. Jones, Thomas Clark, George B. Rhoads, Horatio N. Bradstreet, Edward C. Anderson, Waldo Sprague, John W. Coady, Daniel A. Nesbitt, Jacob M. Schuyler, Walter S. Wilson, William A. French, A. V. B. Lockrow, John B. Holland, John M. Smith, Henry L. Backus, Henry W. Clements, Thomas E. Rice, Harrison G. McFadden, George W. Rand, George W. Chauncey, Augustus W. Conover, E. Graham Haight, James B. Dewson, Frank McCoy, William E. Starr, John A. Shaw, Charles E. Senevly, Albert Delafeld, Horace C. Duval, Andrew Mills, John B. McIntire, Walter G. Schuyler, William E. Turner, John A. Hunt, Daniel Appleton, Frank Pawling, Warren R. Bostwick, George W. Hasbrouck, John W. McDougall, Bradish J. Smith, John F. Long, John A. Murray, Edward McCoy, John G. Bert, Wm. C. B. Kemp, Victor W. Voorhees, Albert L. Wickert, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, George W. Rosevelt, Jr., John P. M. Richards, Willard C. Fisk, Charles E. Lydecker, Harold C. Titus, Gerard M. Barretto, Louis G. Frankau, James D. Ford, Moreau Morris, M. D., Frank W. Colwell, Isaiah W. Lore, George G. Stow, Harry M. Nesbitt, Charles M. Baker, C. R. Willets, A. C. Cappa, B. Everdell, A. G. Swift, G. F. Merchant, J. J. McKenna, W. Vanderhoef, Benj. Edge, G. E. Moore, George Gibson, W. A. Bryant, John K. Green, John Corcoran, Louis E. Leferts, W. H. Francis, C. L. Waterbury, Edward E. Sage, Jos. Williams, J. T. McLaughlin, A. H. Cropsey, W. H. Palmer, T. Buckman, W. J. Welles, J. E. McNicol, W. T. Peterson, W. S. Thomson, James Adam, H. D. Cooper, E. W. Price.

The following interesting table shows the strength of the regiment at the various musters since 1829:

Present.	Present.	Present.	Present.
1829....277	1850....417	1875....839	1881....792
1830....800	1855....594	1877....855	1882....747
1833....398	1860....901	1878....872	1883....796
1849....349	1865....885	1879....852	1884....826
1845....362	1870....685	1880....865	1885....921

NOTE.—Previous to 1864, no Muster Rolls were used, and exempt members, not performing active duty, were allowed to parade at the annual inspections and were counted, thereby increasing the apparent strength of the regiment. Since 1882 the band has not been counted as a part of the numerical strength of the regiment.

#### NEVADA.

THE militia of Nevada is evidently in want of some infusion of sound military notions, from Governor Adams, the commander-in-chief, down to the drummers and privates. A bill contemplating much needed reform in the Nevada soldiery was vetoed by the Governor for the novel reason that "this bill if it becomes a law affects no portion of the people

of this State except the organized militia, and hence their wishes, in my judgment, should receive consideration above others who are in no manner affected by its provisions."

With a Governor who takes such views, the open letter to him from ex-Adjutant General Forman is quite natural. The force of his remarks may be inferred from the following extract of his lengthy letter which shows good military sense from beginning to end: "Come now, your Excellency, 'Gird up thy loins like a man, for I will demand of thee and thou shalt declare unto me if thou hast understanding.' Tell me when it came about that the members of any decent military organization in any State or country ever had the right of petition conferred on them, in respect to directing or suggesting to their Commander-in-chief what course he should pursue in the performance of his official duties."

#### REGIMENTAL ATHLETICS.

A VERY large audience witnessed the athletic games of the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which took place at their armory on the evening of Nov. 21. The detail of the games was as follows:

93 Yards Run (Handicap)—C. Merritt, Co. K, (3½ yds.) first by two feet. Time, 10 seconds. C. W. Kirby, E. (8 yds.) second.

Half-Mile Roller Skating Race (Handicap)—C. A. Darling, F. (scratch), first time, 1 min. 58½ sec. W. J. Gilpin, E. (5 yds.) second.

Half-Mile Walk (Scratch)—J. T. Wainwright, K, first; C. F. Bostwick, B, second. Time, 4m. 15-15 sec. One mile Bicycle Race (Handicap)—E. Valentine, F. (60 yards), first; C. F. Wurts, Jr., F. (60 yards), second. Time, 3m. 27½ s.

Putting the shot (Handicap)—R. H. Goffe, Jr., C, (7 feet) 41ft. 3in., first; J. H. Gates, B, (10 feet) 39ft. 7in., second; Joe Queckberner, A, (scratch) 39ft. 5in., third.

Tug of War—First pull, 7th and 12th regiment. The 7th won by a foot. Second pull, 13th regiment and 9th regiment. The 13th won by 4 inches. In the final tug the 7th won by 7 inches. The winning team was composed of Corpl. F. W. Colwell, Co. F; Pvt. J. C. Buchan, Co. F; Sergt. Theo. Guerra, Co. C; Lieut. H. D. Cooper, Co. D; Sergt. E. D. Appleton, Co. F; Sergt. W. A. Jennings, Co. E; Pvt. C. A. J. Queckberner, Co. A; Corpl. E. Dutcher, Co. H; Pvt. E. Martin, Jr., Co. F.

440 Yards Run—C. E. Ammerman, F, (12 yards) first; H. W. Janssen, A, (8 yards), second. Won by 2 feet. Time, 57 seconds.

75 Yards (Handicap)—E. Merritt, K, first; F. S. Roumage, B, second. Won by 2 feet. Time, 8-2-5 seconds.

Sack Race—F. D. Ludlow, B, first; A. F. Stone, A, second.

One Mile Walk (handicap)—F. A. Ware, B (scratch), first; C. E. Wharton, E (30 seconds), second. Time, 7m. 38-2-5s.

220 Yards Run (handicap)—F. S. Roumage, B (10 yards), first; R. A. Stacpoole, B (9 yards), second. Time, 25-1-5 seconds.

Potato Race—J. B. Roy, K, won; A. F. Stone, A, second.

1,000 Yards Run (handicap)—H. W. Janssen, A (scratch), first; J. W. Wood, I (25 yards), second. Time, 2m. 40-2-5s.

Three Mile Bicycle Race (handicap)—A. B. Rich (scratch), first; E. Valentine, F, second. Time, 9m. 57s. Wheelbarrow Race—C. S. Busse, F, first; F. D. Ludlow, B, second. Time, 55-4-5 seconds.

Half Mile Run (for those who never competed before)—H. C. Lima, D, first; A. D. Dedrick, E, second. Time, 2m. 24-3-5s.

220 Yards Hurdle Race (handicap)—C. F. Bostwick, B (5 yards), first; R. A. Stacpoole, B (8 yards), second. Time, 31-2-5 seconds.

Running High Jump (handicap)—P. Worth, A (2 inches); C. O. Toussaint, K (1 inch); J. Wotherspoon, H (scratch), and C. P. Gately, B (2 inches). All tied at 5 ft. 1½ in. In the jump off Worth won and Toussaint was second.

Three-Legged Race (one lap)—Stone and Walton, A (4 yards), first; Cook and O'Byrne, A (3 yards), second. Won by 6 inches. Time, 33-1-5 seconds.

One Mile Run (handicap)—R. D. Nelson, B (30 yards), first; H. W. Janssen, A (scratch), second. Time, 4m. 56-2-5s.

Obstacle Race—C. F. Muller won; R. A. Stacpoole, second. Time, 1m. 36-2-5s.

#### A TORPEDO FAILURE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Novoe Vremya* at Vladivostok has provoked a sensation in Russian naval circles by disclosing the following incident: A few weeks ago the German steamer *China* set out for Port Possiet, unaware that the harbor was closed by a double row of torpedoes which had been placed there during the war scare in the spring. On its arrival the boat stationed to warn off vessels was not in its place, and the German captain did not observe the red flag hoisted on shore, where also the naval picket was absent. Two or three people, observing the danger into which the vessel was running, shouted out "Mini! mini!" (Mines! Mines!) but the captain did not realize what they meant until close to the first torpedo barrier. It was then too late to reverse the engines, and amidst a panic amongst the passengers on board, he decided to trust to luck and steam full speed ahead. A terrible pause followed, succeeded by a feeling of astonishment when the steamer was seen to have traversed both rows of submarine mines, and to be calmly making her way into the harbor. The torpedoes were supposed to be of the best quality received from Russia last spring, and they were laid down by experienced officers, who had reported that it was impossible for even the smallest fishing-smack to enter the harbor without being blown to pieces. None the less they proved a dismal failure when tested by the *China*, and the Russian Admiralty have telegraphed that the most searching investigation shall be made into the affair. At St. Petersburg it is not believed that the officers bungled in laying them down, but that the mishap was due to a repetition of what occurred more than once with the submarine mines Russia used against Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. Failing to check that gallant officer's operations, they were hauled up and examined, when it was found that the rascally officials ashore had purloined the gunpowder and replaced it with sawdust.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H.—You stand No 10 on Commissary Sergeant list.

William.—You stand No. 6 on Hospital Steward list, so it may not be long before you receive your appointment.

Soldier asks: Can a soldier legally re-enlist on Sunday? **Ans.**—Yes: there is no law or regulation affecting the validity of an enlistment made on a Sunday.

Private, 10th Inf., asks: What branches are most essential for a man to be posted in to pass an examination for transfer from the Line to the Signal Corps? **Ans.**—The usual English branches with some knowledge of telegraphy.

Ordnance.—The course for an enlisted man to pursue to obtain a commission is very plainly indicated in Article 6, Army Regulations 1881, (page 11) paragraphs 20 to 35.

H. M.—Your handwriting and composition should certainly qualify you to obtain a "General Service" clerkship. Apply through your company and post commanders to the Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Department in which you are stationed and perhaps you will succeed when there is a vacancy. Service, qualifications, and good recommendations are usually efficient factors in such cases.

Recruit asks: Is there any order which prohibits a Roman Catholic Priest from holding Divine Service or Sunday School at a Military Post where there are no other religious services? **Ans.**—Not that we are aware of. Indeed, at most of our garrisoned posts the utmost latitude, consistent with discipline, is allowed in this respect, so that men, women and children may have the full benefit of the teachings of their own particular form of religion and faith.

H. K. F. asks: 1. In taking up the double time, is it not proper when opposite their respective intervals to halt, come to carry, face towards the interval and pass through 1 yard to the rear, quick time, face about, and take their place in front rank? **Ans.**—There is no fixed rule to cover this case that we know of. The method you propose seems to be the best. To rush through the interval in double time would hardly produce a very striking military effect.

2. Should the first sergeants add "Sir" in reporting their companies at dress parade? **Ans.**—No. See page 319, Tactics.

A Subscriber asks: 1. The company is faced about, in line, and according to par. 229, Upton's Tactics, No. 1 becomes No. 4, and the reverse, and they are then deployed as skirmishers. When the command "Rally by Fours" is given, do they rally on the original No. 4, or on the new (which is the original No. 1)? **Ans.**—They must rally on the actual (new) No. 4.

2. Can a company which has been formed in single rank, and is marching in column of fours, be brought into double

rank by the command "form double rank march," and if so, how are the fours to know whether they are rear or front rank? **Ans.**—If the movement were not a tactical one, then the tactics would be worth little for practical purposes. The question as to front and rear rank seems certainly embarrassing, but with prompt attention on the part of the file closers confusion should be readily avoided.

Old Mexican Veteran asks: What the full pay of a lieutenant of the U. S. Navy was at the time of the Mexican War? **Ans.**—\$1,500 per annum at sea or on shore duty; \$1,200 waiting orders. One ration per day at 25 cents; No other allowances.

Uncertain wishes to know if he is entitled to longevity pay, was a carpenter in the U. S. Navy before the war, resigned and joined the Confederate Service, and remained in it until the close of the war, and afterward was appointed in the U. S. Navy as carpenter. **Ans.**—Your case must be decided by the 4th Auditor. We think you will find some difficulty in getting longevity pay under the circumstances.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In view of the fact that one of the torpedo boats belonging to the *Vernon* met with an accident to her propeller, and lay a helpless log on the water in consequence, the *Admiralty Gazette* suggests that each boat should be fitted so as to carry four sweeps, two on each side, which, when the boat is running under steam, could be snugly stowed on or near the gunwale, so as to be ready at a moment's notice. The crew could then at least render the boat somewhat manageable, should her engines break down, and by this means possibly run into some sheltered cove and escape capture. The sweeps would also be useful as a protection to the hull from the bullets of a machine gun when directed against such fragile craft.

A regular system of fencing practice and gymnastics has just been introduced into the Russian Army, beginning with the Guards in St. Petersburg. Hitherto gymnastics have been taught, if at all, in a very irregular fashion, and on a very small scale.

EARLY in the present year an American inventor offered to lay before the English Government complete designs of a submarine boat on payment of £100,000—an offer which was declined with thanks.

THE French Naval Gun Foundry of Ruelle has very spacious and convenient premises, the value of the site being estimated at over 5,000,000 francs, and the building and plant at over 6,000,000 francs. The works at present give employment to 662 men, but it

is shortly intended to largely increase their numbers. Since 1879 Ruelle has furnished the French fleet with the following: three 42 cm. (16½ in.), twenty-one 34 cm. (13.38 in.), twenty-one 32 cm. (12.6 in.), and nine 27 cm. (10.6 in.) guns. During the present year the following are to be delivered, viz.: four 42 cm., three 37 cm. (14.56 in.), seven 34 cm., and fourteen 27 cm. guns; and in 1886 four 37 cm., three 34 cm., and ten 27 cm. guns. In addition to these guns of the heaviest type, the delivery of smaller guns from 1879 to 1886 includes seven 24 cm. (9.45 in.), forty-two 16 cm. (6.3 in.), 132 10 cm. (3.9 in.), eighty 9 cm. (3.54 in.), and 220 6.5 cm. (2.57 in.) guns exclusive of guns of older patterns.

THE Russians have shipped from Odessa a number of 11-in. guns, to be mounted on the outer batteries of Vladivostok. They consider their arrangements for the defence of the Sea of Azoff to be so perfect that they have abolished the fortress of Kertch erected at an immense cost under the direction of Todleben. They contemplate fortifying the harbor of Novorossisk, in the Black Sea, to which point a branch line is being extended from the Vladikavkaz Railway. A second line is being constructed from Vladikavkaz to Petrovsk, on the Caspian. The Novorossisk-Petrovsk line, on the north of the Caucasus, will thus correspond with the Batoum-Baku line, south of the range, and will give Russia two railways from the Black Sea to the Caspian. The importance that will thus attach to the northern railways when completed next year, renders it essential, in the opinion of military experts, that the open port of Novorossisk should be rendered a fortified one.

THE Indian Government has decided to encourage officers of the Indian Staff Corps to study the Russian language. Upon passing a required examination in Russian, leave will be given to a certain number of officers to live in Russia for three months. On returning, another examination must be passed; if successful, a bonus of £200 will be given. The officer will be given extra pay during his sojourn in Russia, and his travelling expenses will be refunded.

THE *Progrès Militaire* says that it required the reverse of Lang-Son to open the eyes of the French military authorities to the folly of not observing the rule of giving each column called upon to take the field its proper share of the various branches. At Sontay, Bac-Ninh, Formosa, etc., the absence of engineers marching at the head of the attacking columns was severely felt, and there was much sacrifice of life in consequence of no sappers being at hand to remove obstacles with dynamite cartridges and the pick-axe.

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An officer of the Spanish Navy has just concluded a contract with Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow, to construct a warship, which is to have a speed of 28 miles per hour, will carry seven guns and six torpedoes, and will act as a torpedo-boat destroyer. This vessel is the first of a new type which has been suggested by Admiral Perzuela, the Spanish Minister of Marine.

A MILITARY correspondent of the Cologne Gazette gives a very unfavorable account of the present condition of the Greek army. The war establishment consists of 80,000 men, with 120 guns; but the largest number of troops which the Greek War Minister could place in the field in case of emergency is 50,000 men, well armed, tolerably well equipped, but badly drilled and administered, wanting in discipline, and led by officers with little military training or experience in command. These troops may be

suitable for a guerilla war, but (in the correspondent's opinion) are totally incapable of resisting Turkish regulars in the open field.

The navy being very popular just now in France, a Parisian paper reminds its readers of the services rendered by the blue-jackets ashore during the Franco-German war when 10,000 sailors, 2,700 naval gunners, and 2,200 marines, took part in the defence of Paris with 170 guns. This force was under the command of half a dozen admirals. In the provinces, where several admirals and post-captains commanded brigades, especially in the Army of the North, we find that the navy furnished the following contingent: 563 officers, 20 engineers, 28,000 gunners and fusiliers, 5,000 naval gunners; in all, 57,000 officers and men. At Issy no less than four post-captains, who succeeded each other in the command of that fort, were killed, and the fifth blew out his

brains rather than haul down his flag when Paris capitulated. Though frequently allowed into Paris on liberty not a single blue-jacket had to be punished during the siege, a fact which spoke volumes for officers and men.

A LETTER dated Assouan, Nov. 2, describes the Arab advance north and says: "The Mahdi's death, instead of decreasing his prestige, has increased it. His tomb has become the centre of fanaticism. His mantle has fallen on Khalifa Abdulla El Taashli, who wields authority by direct legacy from Mahomed Achmet, and whose claim is recognized. With the fall of the garrisons, the immense quantities of ammunition in the arsenal at Khartoum, the skilled artificers, and the material for steamer-building have fallen into the hands of the rebels, who are able to organize steamer convoys between Sennar, Khartoum, Berber, and Dongola. They have unlimited

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camels, and all the craft in the river south of Abu Fatmeb. Steamers are working under repairs, and building."

The following particulars are given of the new class of armed ship which, upon the recommendation of the Chief Naval Constructor, is about to be added to the English navy. The vessels will be known as torpedo catchers and destroyers, being capable of accomplishing nineteen knots an hour in a rough sea, which is considerably beyond the speed of any torpedo boat in the British service under like conditions. Their dimensions will be as follows: Length, 200 ft.; breadth, 23 ft.; depth, 13 ft.; and draught, 8 ft. Tonnage, 450. Armament, four torpedo tubes, one at the bow, one at the stern, and two amidships; five guns (four in bows) and four lighter guns protected above the maindeck aft, two Nordenfeldts fixed on either side. Horsepower, 2,700; driving engines acting on twin screws. The ships

will be built of steel of from half to three quarters of an inch plating. Three of this class will be put in hand at once at the Royal dockyards, the remainder being contracted for elsewhere.

ALTHOUGH sixty years have elapsed since the first Burmese War, when Sir Archibald Campbell conducted the operations, there are still some veteran officers left in the English Army who participated in the campaign. A prominent instance is that of Gen. T. A. Duke, of the Madras Army, who served through the Burmese campaigns of 1824-26 and 1852-53, and is now one of the oldest officers of the Indian Army.

THE London *Admiralty Gazette* says: "The Secretary of the United States Navy has decided to form a Committee of Naval Officers to consider the plans of new cruisers about to be built. We manage things differently, and only call upon the Navy to navigate and fight the machines turned out by the Civil Department responsible for the numerous pat-

terns of men-of-war with which the British Navy has of late been afflicted." The *Gazette* quotes from our columns the report of the remarks on naval construction made by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K. C. B., while at Washington, and appends this comment of its own: "We can only add that, in our opinion, the views of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby as to the future importance of navies are crude in the extreme, clearly demonstrating that want of forethought which characterized all his work when at the Admiralty."

THE English volunteers number 156,974, or 3.44 per cent. of the population.

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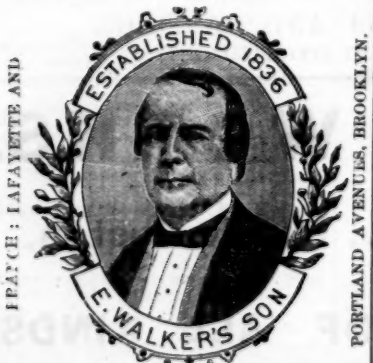
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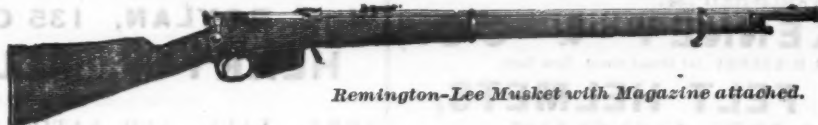
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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

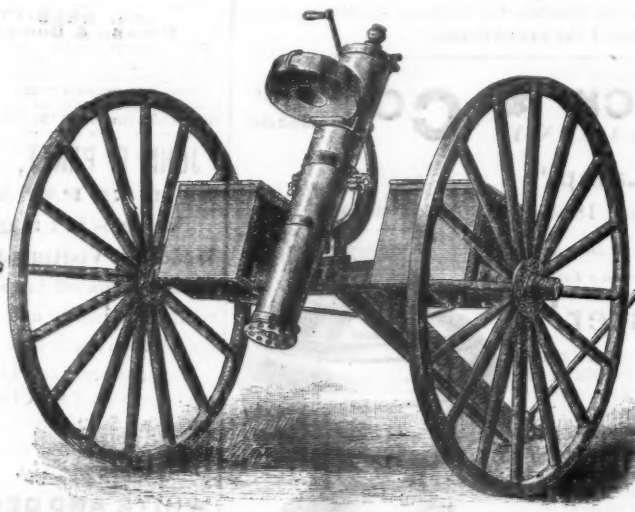


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect.

The first of the two illustrations here given represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, mounted on a tripod, showing the Accles positive feeder. One feeder is on the Gun ready for firing and one is shown on the ground. The second illustration shows the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model, mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the Gun can be fired. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this Gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute.

This improved feed has greatly increased the direct fire, and is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar

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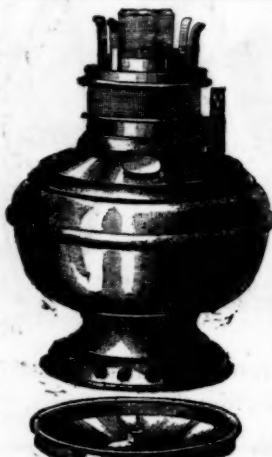
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